

Text of Davis' Letter
On Separate Air
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Navy Aviation Policy
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ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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Air Measures Menaced by Ugly Dispute

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN

AUgly situation has developed between the War Department and the House Military Committee which is giving great concern to those anxious for a satisfactory settlement of the aviation controversy.

The situation was precipitated by the action of Secretary Davis in directing Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General, U.S.A., to investigate alleged activities of Air officers, Regular and Reserves, in behalf of the legislation recommended to the Military Committee by Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A., Chief of the Air Service.

The investigation carried with it the suggestion that in advocating a separate Air Corps General Patrick had violated Army Regulations and had gone counter to the policy laid down by the President in the memorandum approving the sentence imposed upon Col. William Mitchell.

The Military Committee, wrought up over the suggestion that the War Department is intimidating witnesses and that it could not obtain the truth from them, promptly determined to call additional witnesses, including the Secretary of War and General Helmick, or any others they might designate, and put them on the rack.

The committee is determined to protect witnesses. It feels that unless it does so, Congress will be deprived of the truth upon which it should base its recommendations.

Exactly how this can be accomplished is a problem. The House Judiciary Committee is considering a similar purpose. It is not at all unlikely that an effort will be made to have the House go on record in upholding its power in this respect.

Another development of the week was the action of the President in conveying to the chairman and members of the House Military Committee his unalterable opposition to the proposal for a Department of National Defense.

The President did not threaten a veto of any such legislation. That he would exercise this power should it become necessary can be stated positively.

The attitude of the Chief Executive means the discard of this plan. As the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stated last week, only his determined opposition could prevent its approval by the committee.

The Democratic members of the committee, however, will not abandon it. Congressman McSwain in a speech on the floor of the House, declared Democratic support. This means a campaign issue on the question of a Department of National Defense.

So indignant are Republican members at the War Department that in their present frame of mind they will not approve the Morrow Board recommendations. After a conference with the President Representative Morin stated that he did not think much of them—"they were left on my doorstep." What members of the committee regard as an attack upon General Patrick has increased their sympathy for his recommendations.

It is declared the committee will submit a bill to the House. What its nature will be no man at present can forecast. The Republicans say that legislation is essential for political reasons in view of the solid Democratic support of the plan for the National Defense Department.

The longer the committee's report is delayed, the better from the Administration viewpoint. In the meantime, the Senate Military Committee is holding hearings, and the sentiment of its members is tending towards support of the Morrow Board recommendations.

Before any definite scheme of legislation can be agreed upon there will have to be numerous conferences. And it may well be, in view of the feeling which has developed that nothing at all will be done at this session.

The House Naval Affairs Committee offers a striking contrast to the House Military Committee. The former is going along peaceably, discussing the Morrow Board recommendations and listening to numerous witnesses. The majority of this committee is opposed to separating naval aviation from the Navy, and the hearings are designed to develop measures which will remove any dissatisfaction on the part of naval aviators in regard to promotion without creating a separate corps or working injustice to other naval officers. It is anticipated that the bill providing for the promotion of aviators under the extra number system will be favorably reported. But naval legislation is endangered by the struggle in connection with a political solution of the military problem.

"Pass the Morin bill carrying the Morrow Board recommendations, scrap all the rest of the bills, grease the machinery of the War Department with more money, and I believe we will be able to take care of the Air Service and all other arms of defense," declared Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Staff, at the hearing before the House Military Committee on Feb. 11.

(Continued on page 563)

Congress Approves National Defense



By John M. Morin, Chairman of House Military Affairs Committee

IN compliance with the request of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Congressman Morin has written the following article. Mr. Morin is one of the most influential members of Congress and has always had a deep interest in the Services and their welfare. His views are of surpassing importance.

THE problem of national defense is again before the country. During the past few months much has been said on this important subject. What is the matter, if anything, with our present military policy? What is the matter, if anything, with our present Military Establishment? The present military policy of this country is laid down in the national defense act of June 4, 1920. This law was enacted after one of the most exhaustive investigations of our national defense needs ever made by Congress, an investigation which followed immediately after the close of the World War, while the experiences of that great conflict were still fresh in the minds, not only of the military personnel and the civilian population generally but also, and perhaps very particularly, of the members of the war Congress who had been confronted with the great problem of making the man power and material resources of the Nation available for use in carrying on the war. This act, in its fundamental features, is sound. Experience is proving the wisdom of its enactment. Its fundamental characteristic is the application of the traditional American principle of fighting our wars with citizen soldiers. It provides, however, the means for the development of the citizen army during times of peace, in training, organization and supply. Its main reliance for the efficient development and employment of the citizen army is founded in the principle of maintaining a small Regular Army of the highest professional character.

The questions immediately confronting the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives are two in number: First, are the efforts of the War Department in preparing its plans for the national defense sufficiently coordinated with the efforts of the Navy Department and other departments of the Government concerned. We know now that a great war calls for the utilization of all of our resources, that it affects the lives of all our people. What additional steps should be taken, if any, to insure the most efficient and economical use of our men, money, and materials in meeting the emergency of war? The President and his Cabinet form the great executive agency of the Government. In the matter of national defense parts of this great agency are effectively operated through the medium of the Budget. Are they sufficiently coordinated in the matter of national defense? The other question coming before Congress is the one of organization within the War Department itself. Should the Air Service be taken away from it entirely; should it be given a special status under the Secretary of War; or should it be left alone as it is now, one of the combatant arms of the Army?

These are the questions before the committee. Hearings are now being held. In view of the great amount of testimony already in printed form on these subjects, the present hearings will soon close.

The committee, I am sure, appreciates its responsibility and is approaching its problems with an open mind. When the hearings are concluded, the matter will be given serious study, first by a subcommittee and later by the

(Continued on page 562)

AS THE COUNTRY SEES OUR SERVICE PROBLEMS

Army and Navy Centers of Political Discussion, Editors Show

THERE is absorbing interest throughout the country, as evidenced by the editorials appearing in the Nation's press, in the statements emanating from Washington and attributed to the "President's spokesman." Now that the time is approaching for the congressional primaries and elections, the Democratic newspapers have rent the White House veil in order to show that behind the "spokesman" is the President himself. The *New York World* has led in this "exposure," drawing a picture of Mr. Coolidge true to life as the concealed "spokesman," and other Democratic papers, particularly in the South, have followed suit. Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, Representative Black, of New York, and other Democratic statesmen are impressing the country with the official character of the "spokesman's" remarks, claiming that the "resort to the childish 'unofficial spokesman's' method of feeling out for public opinion has tended to produce a growing lack of confidence in the President." But, as the *Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel* (Independent) cynically remarks, "The forthcoming season of spring rains will be accompanied by plenty of political thunder"; and other papers, principally Republican and Independent, take the view that the preliminary guns are being fired, and that the artillery will get more and more into action as the time goes on.

So it may be expected that partisanship very largely influences the editorial pens in their discussion of the President's warning against propaganda in connection with the Army and the Navy, and the action of Secretary Davis in making public his direction to Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General, to investigate the activities of air officers in behalf of Air Corps legislation. The Secretary, according to the dispatch sent out by the Associated Press, wants to know "whether Air Service officers still are opposing the air policies of President Coolidge and are employing disloyal methods in carrying forward the agitation for a separate Air Corps." The Secretary's action was inspired by two occurrences, it was alleged, the first the action of Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A., in appearing before the House Military Committee and advocating a separate Air Corps instead of acquiescing in the recommendations of the Morrow Board, which were approved by the President, and the second the discovery of the distribution of a circular, said to have been mimeographed in the Air Service office of the War Department, and which reads as follows:

It is the general opinion that the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives looks with favor upon a reorganization of the Air Service along the same general lines as the Marine Corps is now organized under the Secretary of the Navy. This idea was presented to them by General Patrick when he appeared before them as a witness on Jan. 26 and 27 of this year.

There is no doubt but that if the Military Committee reports favorably upon such a reorganization to the House it will have a decided effect upon that body when the bill comes to a vote. For the past year much work has been done in an endeavor to educate Congress along general aviation lines and impress upon them the actual power of an air force.

We have tried to put across the idea of reorganization, in which the Air Service can be developed and operated so that it will be able to give its maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

This educational work is as much yours as it is ours, and now is the psychological moment for you to get busy. There is more interest in aviation throughout the United States now than we can hope to attain again for many years to come, so that there will never be a better opportunity than right now to try and get recognition commensurate with our actual offensive power in the scheme of national defense.

There are two Senators from your state and a Representative from your district. Also you must know people of prominence in your state who can communicate with the Senators and Representatives, people whose communication will be given more than casual consideration. It is to your interest that you get in touch with these people, as your future in the Service will depend largely upon legislation in this session of Congress. Get them to back the reorganization of the Air Service along the lines as outlined herewith, so that their Senators and Representatives in Washington will know what the folks back home want.

This is your party as much as it is ours. We all must get busy and do it now. Next month will be too late. We are relying on you to do your share of this work. Do not throw us down.

Col. William Mitchell, who is planning to tour the country in behalf of his ideas, denounced the action of the Secretary, declaring that General Patrick is being made "the victim of an espionage system within the department, that the investigation was ordered at the insistence of the 'War Department clique,'" and blamed a clerk and a Reserve officer for what had occurred, the former for revealing the fact of the circular to the Secretary and the latter for its distribution. The *New York Times*, Democratic, expresses the view that the circular originated with the Army Air Service, and calls attention to General Army Order No. 25, which prohibits "efforts to influence legislation affecting the Army or to procure personal favor or consideration" except through regular channels. The *Times* continues:

"No one could suspect General Patrick. He is a stickler for the regular order and a high-minded officer, who works through 'regular channels.' Lately he appeared before the House Military Committee to recommend a separate service for the Army corresponding to the Marine Corps of the Navy. A bill approved by him has been introduced in the House. However, the President not long ago made known his agreement with the view of the Aircraft Investigation Board that a separate service is not desirable. The point does not need to be labored that propaganda by officers of the Army Air Service to bring about legislation that they want, and that the President as Commander in Chief regards as unwise, must be subversive of discipline."

The *Des Moines (Iowa) Register* (Republican and with pacifistic tendencies) thus comments on what the "President's spokesman" said:

"The declaration to the country on behalf of the President intimated that the drive of these departments (War and Navy) for more support, more money, more everything, is not warranted, and that the assertions on which the drive is based are untrustworthy, is about as novel and refreshing a thing as has come out of the Capital for a long time. If some lesser person had made these observations publicly, we should expect to see him pilloried as a weak-livered traitor. Under the circumstances, our military propagandists will have to grit their teeth and bear it."

The *Morning Oregonian* (Portland) regards "the President's rebuke to the Army and Navy for spreading propaganda" as "deserved and well timed." This paper continues:

"The defense services have long made the practice of misrepresenting themselves as in a state of deterioration and the country in danger because Congress was stingy. If all they asked was granted we might have an invincible Army and an invincible Navy, but we could not convince the rest of the world that they were maintained solely for defense, and we should find ourselves leading a new armament race as the most militarist nation on earth. In the light of recent revelations, neither the Army nor the Navy is in a good position to push its usual claim for more money."

The *Arkansas Gazette* (Democratic), uses the propaganda discussion, to pay its respects to Colonel Mitchell, pointing out that "mere tirades will hurt instead of help both Mitchell and the cause for which he is undertaking his crusade." The *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser* (Democratic), asserts "there will be no nation-wide response to his (Mitchell's) insistence on improving the national defense. Here and there a few people will hear him with enthusiasm, but in a large way there will be no immediate results to his crusade." The *Providence* court martial of Colonel Mitchell caused the taxpayer \$35,000, and the investigation made by the Morrow Board the modest sum of \$11,963.34. It declares that as a result of the board's investigation and report "a possibly frightened country was reassured about the condition of aviation and that was worth something. Congress was relieved of the implied stigma of failing to support aviation with reasonable liberality. The *Lowell (Mass.) Courier Citizen* (Independent), remarks that "Congress is plausibly accused of not being very friendly towards the maintenance of the American Navy. But there appears to be no disposition to reduce our Navy strength below that of the seapower necessary to repel attacks that might be made upon us by Mexico, Nicaragua, or Bolivia."

In the meantime the papers are printing defense of the Services and the Government's air policy. Secretary Davis at a recent luncheon at the Republican Club, of New York, gave "an unbiased statement of the present condition of our Army and Air Service" and advocated "unity of command," and Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, attacked "sensationalism" and asserted that a separate Air Force would "most certainly bring confusion to the whole problem of national defense." Advocacy of a separate Air Force, he characterized as "the ravings and rantings of publicity seekers."

Mr. Davis was further quoted as saying:

I believe that the outlook for aviation, both civil and military, is brighter than ever before in our history. Private capital is becoming interested in commercial aviation. The development of commercial aviation is vital to the development of military aviation. The airplane manufacturers are busier than ever they have been since the war, and their prospects are far better for the future.

This country has been slow to establish a system of governmental air supervision, although it is probable that Congress will remedy this condition during this session.

Our Army is far below that of the other large powers. Our Army Air Service, while smaller than we would like to have it, and smaller numerically than some of the other nations, is given a greater relative strength in the Army of the United States than in the military peace strength of any country of military importance, except possibly Great Britain, whose geographical and political position require special air strength.

Our Army Air Service comprises 6.7 percent of our total land force as compared with 5.4 percent for France, with 3.7 percent for Italy and 1.6 percent for Japan. If the combined figures, including naval air forces, were taken, I imagine that the proportions would be even larger in our favor.

First, as to personnel, the Air Service of the Regular Army, as contemplated by the National Defense Act, was to consist of 1,516 officers and 16,000 enlisted men, including not to exceed 2,500 cadets. Since the passage of the National Defense Act the Air Service, in common with all branches of the Army, has suffered, through periodic reductions in the strength of the Army, a severe curtailment in the number of its personnel, as contemplated by the act.

The Air Service, however, has been favored by the War Department as compared with the other services, and its reductions have been but 44 percent as contrasted with 57 percent for the whole of the Army and 62 percent for the Infantry. Naturally, this cut in all the branches was not made voluntarily by the Army.

As regards deficiencies in planes, where the necessity for tax reduction conflicts with our desire to spend many millions for new planes, higher authority must make the decision and we must abide by it.

He justified using rebuilt war machines, saying that any business man of sound judgment would have followed that policy.

Our geographical position, he said, made an air attack by a foreign power unlikely. He declared that all military experts considered unity of command of the greatest importance.

Admiral Moffett was thus quoted:

A fundamental requirement, strategically as well as tactically, is unity of command. From a strategic viewpoint the separate air force idea, particularly as applied to the United States, is absolutely unsound in conception. The same considerations apply from the tactical viewpoint, but with even greater force. From the economic aspect the organization of a separate department of the air is absolutely unjustified.

The Navy is in full accord with the Morrow Aircraft Board's report, approved by the President.

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Looks Like This One Shell Will Ruin Their Whole Attack

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CONGRESS APPROVES NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Continued from first page)

full committee. When these studies have been completed, I believe the committee will be prepared to and will report to the House a bill which will form the basis of the settlement of this problem along such lines as will insure effective preparation for the national defense.

KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD MAKES FINE ACTIVE DUTY RECORD.

The recent ordering out of a portion of the Kentucky National Guard for active service at Lexington, as a precautionary measure to uphold law and order, was splendidly managed, and stands out as an object lesson for similar eventualities.

The troops assembled promptly with a remarkable high percentage of present, and the record made by these Kentucky troops in aid of the civil authorities stands out as one of the best in the history of the National Guard.

The facts which led to the ordering out of the troops were these: On Jan. 19 Clarence Bryant and his two children were murdered by Ed Harris near Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Bryant was attacked and wounded twice. She notified the authorities, identified the assailant, and he was captured Jan. 21, 1926, and jailed at Frankfort.

Mob sentiment ran high. Many threats were made and violence seemed inevitable. The civil authorities asked for state troops. Gov. W. J. Fields ordered Gen. James A. Kehoe to Lexington on Jan. 23 to investigate and look over the situation before the prisoner was taken to Lexington for trial, and on his recommendation the troops were selected and ordered out.

Adjutant General Kehoe sends to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the following interesting details:

Six years before a similar crime had been committed. The negro was tried and convicted, but the mob was not satisfied. They rushed the troops at Lexington. Seven civilians were killed and sixty odd wounded in the resultant fire. Only 70 Guardsmen were on duty at that time. General Summerall, U.S.A., had to bring on the 1st Division, U.S.A., to quiet the situation.

Profiting by that experience it was deemed advisable to take no chances. Col. Daniel M. Carroll, 138th F.A., Louisville, Ky., was selected to command the troops. They consisted of the following:

Special troops—138th Hospital Co., 125th Wagon Co., 38th Tank Co., and 38th M.P. Co. Infantry—Cos. B, D (M.G.), F, G, H (M.G.), Howitzer Co., Hdq. 2d Bn., and Hdq. 3d Bn. Cavalry—53d M.G. Sqn., Hdq. Troops A, B and C, 54th M.G. Sqn., Hdq. Troops A, B and Staff. The above troops had a grand total of 70 officers and 629 men.

A percentage attendance of 100 percent for officers and 99.2 percent enlisted men reported for duty.

The order for the movement left Frankfort Jan. 30. The troop movement began at 8.05 Monday morning, Jan. 31, completing the going movement at 9.55 p. m., at Lexington. The return to home station was inaugurated 15 minutes after the trial ended (9.15 a. m., Feb. 2), and finished at 4.15 a. m., Feb. 3.

EQUIPMENT

All dismounted troops wore wool O.D. with overcoats. Mounted troopers carried slickers in addition. One pounders, machine guns, rifles and pistols were carried by those so equipped. Five American built Renault tanks were brought. One hundred and thirty-two horses were used with full equipment except sabers. Eleven trucks and five passenger cars composed the total motor equipment. Five hundred C.N. candles and 50 flares (night signals), were carried by the troops. Ammunition for all arms was taken.

TROOP MOVEMENT

All troops except the Headquarters and Troop A, 54th M.G. Sqn., were moved by train on schedules arranged by Major Lusse, U.S.P., & D.O. All rail equipment used in the going movement was held to be used in the return movement. This greatly expedited matters.

HOUSING AND MESSING

Troops were housed (200) in the court house and the remainder in adjacent store rooms, dance halls, etc. They were fed in city restaurants on a ticket system. The total cost of rations for two days was \$918. Cots and blankets were brought by organizations.

THE SITUATION

From the previous mob and its attendant casualties it developed that many out of town people (farmers mostly) would be present. Therefore all roads were to be closed. It was further evident that women had been very active in inciting the mob from adjacent office buildings. Therefore a restricted area had to be established. Of course a reserve was essential and its normal post was at the court house. In addition there had been another crime of rape the night of Jan. 30. Therefore the possibility of a race riot was even worse than before.

THE PLAN

At 3 a. m. all roads were closed by cossack posts one mile out from the city limits. There are 13 roads.

At 5 a. m. a guard was thrown around the downtown section two blocks each way from the court house. Only one entrance was kept open and no one was allowed to enter without a pass.

Tanks were placed on the four corners of the court house square. Reserve Infantry and Cavalry were held there. Machine guns were mounted on every corner of the restricted area. Cavalry patrolled the entire town and visited the outguards. Sentinels were clearly outlined on the tops of all high buildings.

THE PRISONER

At 3.05 a. m. the prisoner was taken from the reformatory at Frankfort and carried in a passenger car with an escort of 30 men in similar vehicles armed with gas and pistols. A decoy convoy of one tank and five trucks containing 40 men took another route. No trouble was encountered by either convoy.

At 9 a. m. court opened without untoward incident. At 9.16 a. m. the negro was sentenced to be hanged on Mar. 5, 1926. Exactly at 10.22 a. m. he was again locked in his cell at the state reformatory.

RESUME

It may seem to have been an unnecessarily heavy protection. If only one human life was saved thereby, it was justified; undoubtedly many were.

Ninety-nine and one-half percent of troops ordered reported. Not a single officer or soldier has been adversely reported. Not a shot was fired. Not an injury received. The entire movement was orderly, accurate and well behaved.

The following is indicative of the civilian sentiment towards the 3d Battle of Lexington:

Fayette County Court, Chester D. Adams, Judge.
Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3, 1926.

Brig. Gen. James A. Kehoe,
The Adjutant General, Frankfort, Ky.

My Dear Gen. Kehoe: I want to express my appreciation of the efficient manner in which you handled our local situation yesterday. I have heard nothing but praise of the conduct of your officers and men. I think that all citizens are convinced that our own state troops are equal to any emergency that may arise in the state. As an official of the county I want to thank you for the services rendered.

With kindest personal regards, I am, yours very truly,

Chester D. Adams,
County Judge, Fayette County.

WELCOME HOME, GENERAL.—Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., arrived in Washington on Feb. 11 from Arica. He was met at the station by the Secretary of State and other officials of the State Department. Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, deputy Chief of Staff, and others. Later the General called on the Secretary of State and the President, who warmly greeted him. The General's work in connection with the Arica-Tacna dispute was highly commended by the President and the State Department.

The Associated Press quoted the General as stating: "I am a sick man," and adding that he intended to go as soon as possible to the Walter Reed General Hospital for general examination and dental treatment. The General looks a bit pale and drawn, but otherwise showed no outward sign of illness.

AIR MEASURES MENACED BY UGLY DISPUTE

(Continued from first page)

While he opposes any separation of the Air Service from the War Department, General Connor said that, in his opinion, it would be better to divorce the Air Service entirely than to create an air corps within the department. The latter, he said, would create an impossible situation.

General Connor was the target of much criticism directed at the General Staff by members of the committee who said they felt that the General Staff was "picking to pieces" all proposed legislation that it did not favor. General Connor, with characteristic military calmness, handled the situation well. He denied such an attitude on the part of the staff, and stated that the staff received all proposed legislation with an open mind.

When asked by Representative McSwain if he shared in the opinion that General Patrick "should be kicked out of the Service for holding views contrary to those of the General Staff," General Connor replied:

"I do not think he should be kicked out of the Service, but we do hope that he will change his views."

Representative Furlow, of Minnesota, made an attempt to have the committee order the General Staff to draft a bill to create a Department of Defense with subdivisions for the Army, the Navy and the Air Service. He said that the General Staff found so much fault with similar bills drawn by others, that maybe the staff could draft a "perfect" bill.

General Connor pointed out that this would be an embarrassing task for the General Staff as it would be called upon to "find good points in something that it considered fundamentally wrong."

That the committee will report neither the bill embodying the Morrow recommendations nor the Patrick bill, which would separate the Air Service from the War Department, but will instead, report a bill to create a Department of Defense, was indicated frequently at the hearing.

Mr. Wainwright, who introduced the Patrick bill, said that his sponsorship of the bill was just as irksome a task as Mr. Morin's. He requested that his name not be mentioned again in connection with the bill.

Representative Garrett of Texas, stated flatly that the committee would recommend a Department of Defense. This statement, made with an eye cast toward the newspapermen present, was not denied by the other members.

WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

The War Department appropriation bill for 1927 was before the House of Representatives at this writing. The consensus of opinion is that the bill will be passed without any changes of consequence.

Mr. Anthony, of the Appropriations Committee, closed the debate on the bill Feb. 11. Featuring his speech was his comment on the Army Air Service: "Nothing is wrong with our Air Service. The War Department has done all it could for the Air Service; so has Congress."

"We have the best bunch of flyers in the world, and this bill will provide them with 705 of the best types of planes."

"I regret that Col. William Mitchell felt it incumbent upon himself to leave the Service. If I had my way about it, Colonel Mitchell would be back in the Army and would be chief of the Air Service as soon as the vacancy arises."

As if to halt the present effort on the part of several members of Congress to reduce the commissioned strength of the Army, Mr. Anthony said:

"Yes, we have 5,000 more officers in the Army than are actually needed for command in the peace time service. But we are training these officers in the science of war, so that they will stand ready to command an emergency army."

Mr. Anthony praised the work of the Citizens Military Training Camps, saying that every dollar the Government puts into these camps, comes back a hundredfold.

Congressman Harrison, in the discussion of the Army appropriation bill on Feb. 11, declared that the bill did not provide sufficiently to maintain the Army at its present efficiency; that it halted the development of the National Guard; that the funds allotted for the Reserve Corps were inadequate; that the reserves of material for 1,000,000 men have been encroached upon; that the condition of the forts, arsenals, roads, housing and hospitals is something shocking from lack of the most necessary repairs.

Congressman Anthony argued that the Army is top heavy with N.C.O.'s. He added that the Military Committee called the attention of the War Department to the bad policy involved in the commissioning in the noncombatant branches of the Reserve Corps of such a large number of men during the past year. He suggested that the idea back of it, especially in the distribution of Q.M. Reserve commissions, was to get business men interested in military matters.

ANTHONY FAVORS RETIRED OFFICERS' PAY BILL.—Congressman Anthony announced on Feb. 11 that he favored the passage of the bill reported by the Military Committee correcting the pay status of retired officers.

DEATH SENTENCE OF LIEUTENANT THOMPSON APPROVED

The death sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Lt. John S. Thompson, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was convicted of shooting and killing Miss Audrey Burleigh in a taxi cab in the Philippines, has been approved by President Coolidge. The court and Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army gave the defense the widest latitude to find grounds for a new trial or to prove insanity on the part of the convicted officer. In fact, it is known that unusual consideration was allowed to the defense, but nothing could be brought forward to show that a mitigation of the sentence was justified. Miss Burleigh, who was 18 years of age, was from Memphis, Tenn., and was visiting her stepfather, Capt. H. P. Calmes, M.C., U.S.A., at the time she was murdered.

Lieutenant Thompson was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 4, 1898. He served as a private and corporal in the 13th Cavalry from June 2, 1917, to April 30, 1919. He entered the Regular Army as a private in the 27th Service Co. of the Signal Corps in May, 1920, and was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1920. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of June, 1924, and was assigned to the Signal Corps.

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Davis' Views on Air Corps Bills

SECRETARY OF WAR DAVIS on Feb. 11 in a letter to the House Committee on Military Affairs relative to Air Service matters, took direct issue with Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick, U.S.A., Chief of Air Service, on the bill he prepared at the direction of the committee, creating a separate air service.

The following is the letter of Secretary Davis, which was addressed to the Hon. John M. Morin, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs:

In compliance with your request of Jan. 30, 1926, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8533. The subject of this legislation is the creation of "an Air Corps under the Secretary of War to be known as the United States Air Corps and to provide for the organization, disposition, and administration of said corps, and for other purposes."

This bill specifically repeals section 13a of the National Defense Act and modifies the provisions of nearly every section of this organic act for the Army of the United States, including the Regular Army, National Guard while in the services of the United States, and the Organized Reserves.

This legislation is substantially as drafted by the Chief of Air Service, Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, and embodies his suggestions for an Air Corps under the Secretary of War but separate from the Army and the War Department, as proposed by him in his letter to The Adjutant General of December 19, 1924. The then Secretary of War made public his disapproval of this proposition in his hearings before the Lampert Committee on Jan. 5, 1925, and again in his letter to the same committee dated Feb. 27, 1925.

In a statement approved by me, the War Department set forth at length before the President's Aircraft Board its objection to a separate Air Corps. This statement appears on pages 1249 to 1274, inclusive, of the hearings. Practically all of this discussion applies to the bill now under consideration (H. R. 8533).

General Patrick, in his hearings on Jan. 27 before your committee (page 272), stated as the basis for his proposal for a separate Air Corps that he believed three fundamental reforms were necessary in the organization of our military air forces:

First. An all-inclusive budget which would show definitely the entire cost of aviation activities under the Secretary of War.

Second. Proper control and administration of the air activities by officers having air experience and competent to handle these matters.

Third. A correction of the injustice done to the junior officers of the Air Service by the operation of the present single promotion list.

It seems to me that the remedy he proposes in the bill under consideration (H. R. 8533) is far from being the logical solution of the difficulties he enumerates even if the conditions exist for which he is seeking a remedy.

Let us examine for a moment these three fundamental reforms which are stated as the underlying causes for this legislation.

First, the separate air budget. This is merely a matter of bookkeeping and can be made effective by administrative action without any legislation, if it is desirable. However, is it desirable? Why should not the fiscal needs for the air arm or our national defense forces be coordinated with and balanced against the fiscal needs of our other military forces, so as to keep the total expenditures within the limitations established by the President?

There is only one reason which can possibly be advanced for a separate air budget, and that is a desire for more funds for expenditure on the Air Service. This increase can only be obtained in one of two ways, either by an increase in the total War Department budget over and above the limitation set by the President, or at the expense of, and without coordination with, the needs of other activities of the War Department. The limitation set by the President on the War Department budget can be increased by the President, if he so desires, without legislation. The allotment of a greater proportion of the War Department budget to air activities at the expense of other activities under the War Department has been done in the past and similarly can be done in the future by the Secretary of War without legislative action.

The Air Service requires fiscal control in the same manner as other branches of the Army. Its development should be coordinated with these branches in order that balanced forces may be maintained. The need for legislation for a separate air budget is therefore not apparent.

Second, "Control and administration of air activities by officers having air experience and competent to handle these matters." Such control exists today in the Army Air Service.

While control and administration of technical air problems do, and should, rest in officers of air experience, general policies and the larger features of administration require officers experienced in broader fields of the general military profession. The Army Air Service today is controlled and administered to a considerably greater extent by its own chief and its own officers than any other arm of the Service. The expenditure of all funds for the development, procurement, maintenance, and operation of aircraft is completely under the control of the Chief of Air Service and his officers. All flying units are directly commanded by Air Service flying officers. The Chief of Air Service commands, and is directly responsible, for more than 70 percent of the Air Service forces in the United States.

With reference to the preparation of policies for the use of the Air Service in connection with the other military forces of the United States, for its recruiting, organization, supply, equipment, mobilization, training, and demobilization, the Congress has required in the National Defense Act that these duties be performed by a General Staff corps, which corps will consist of officers from all arms of the Service detailed for a limited period only and trained in the tactics and capabilities of all arms, including the Air Service, as well as in the principles of strategy and logistics.

The bill under consideration proposes to repeal this provision of the National Defense Act in so far as it relates to the Air Service. That is, the War Department General Staff will not be available to the Secretary of War for the consideration of any of the many questions arising with reference to the Air Corps and also its relations to the rest of the Army. For instance, in all expenditures the Secretary of War would be compelled to accept any recommendations made by the Chief of Air Service without personally investigating them, or to set up practically a complete super General Staff to supervise such expenditures.

In the bill under consideration it is proposed that the Air Corps will create and maintain its own agencies of administration, supply, equipment, construction, transportation, finance, medicine, ordnance, communication, recruiting, discipline, etc.; in fact, all agencies necessary for a force independent of and separate from the War Department. It is to have a personnel under separate control and promotion. Its policies and system of training, employment, and function are to be independent of the Army. Separate procurement and mobilization plans and agencies will be required. All of these agencies and services in the Air Corps will duplicate similar ones in the Army and require an increased overhead in personnel and establishments which is estimated to cost over \$2,000,000 per year for the proposed Air Corps.

The bill, then, creates duplication and lack of coordination, whereas its proponents offer it as a preliminary step toward an organization which is urged primarily for the alleged purpose of avoiding duplication and providing better coordination.

Taking up next the third and last of General Patrick's fundamental reforms—"the correction of the injustice done to the junior officers of the Air Service by the operation of the present single promotion list"—as I have stated to you repeatedly, I am heartily in favor of such action provided it can be done without creating other injustices equally serious.

Summarizing the above remarks, I am of the opinion that General Patrick's first reform, a separate air budget, is not necessary or desirable, but if necessary or desirable, could be effected to all intents and purposes by administrative action without legislation. His second reform with reference to a change in control and administration of air activities is again believed to be unnecessary, and the change proposed by him, the creation of a Separate Air Corps duplicating therein auxiliary services now existing in the Army and not coordinated with the rest of the Army, is believed to be a step backward in this respect. With reference to his third reform, in regard to the position of his junior officers on the promotion list, if further study of this question, giving thorough consideration to all phases thereof, demonstrates that a solution can be arrived at which is fair to all concerned, request for the necessary legislation will be submitted. None of the conditions which he cites seem, then, to indicate the remedy he proposes in this bill. In fact, it is difficult to recognize in these alleged reforms any ground for the proposed change in organization. The proposal can only be accounted for by a desire for freedom from legitimate and essential control by higher authority, as well as unwarranted promotion.

The bill provides for an Air Corps consisting of 3,004 officers (75 percent in the Regular Army, 25 percent Reserve officers on active duty) instead of the present authorized strength of 1,247; 1,500 flying cadets, 75 warrant officers, and 18,000 enlisted men, instead of 8,760 enlisted men, including flying cadets now authorized. This large increase in personnel is to be obtained over a period of five years with a separate promotion list for the commissioned personnel.

Under the assumption that there will be few, if any, transfers of senior officers from other branches of the Army to this Air Corps, it appears that as soon as the increase contemplated in this bill is completed Air Corps colonels will be 12 years, Air Corps lieutenants 14 years, and Air Corps majors 20 years in advance of their contemporaries in other branches of the Service. The principles which are violated are the same in all proposals advocating a separate air organization. The fallacy in each case is the same and can be stated as follows:

(a) The air components of the Army and of the Navy are essential to their success in battle and the development of these components, including their organization, training, equipment, and supply, can not be removed from their control either in peace or war without inviting disaster.

(b) The combination or unification into one organization of air activities having entirely separate and distinct missions, such as Army aviation and Naval aviation, is fallacious and contrary to the fundamental principles upon which our Government is organized. Our organization for the development of aviation should be based on the use to which it is to be put rather than upon its technical development.

(c) Every nation has its own peculiar defense problems and provides and organizes forces to meet these special problems. It would be unsound for us to follow blindly the systems of other nations. Due to the short distance across the English Channel, the advent of air power may have affected adversely the relative importance of the British Navy in the defense of the British Isles as opposed to the British Empire. However, due to the great water areas on both our coasts

it has had exactly the opposite effect on the importance of our own Navy. So long as we have a strong Navy, with its proper air component to accompany the fleet, the great oceans on both our coasts guard our territory from any serious attack by air.

A separate unified air organization violates the above principles, which are accepted as sound and pertinent to the question under consideration. In fact, if we will examine the results of the many investigations of this subject, we find that every time it has been thoroughly studied by congressional or civilian committees, or by military boards, they have, with one exception arrived at the same conclusion; that is, against any air organization separate from the Army or the Navy.

The exception in favor of such an organization was the Crowell Commission in 1919, on which there was no military member of broad experience and training. While against such an organization we have the recent findings, after exhaustive investigation, of the President's Aircraft Board, headed by the Hon. Dwight W. Morrow; the Select Committee of Congress, of which the Hon. Florian Lampert was chairman (recommended a Department of Defense, but not a subdepartment of air or a separate air service); the statement from the National Aeronautic Association, Mar. 9, 1925; the Special Board convened by the Secretary of the Navy in 1925 to report on the Result of the Development of Aviation on the Development of the Navy; the Report of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Departments, June 3, 1924; the Report on the Reorganization of the Air Service by the Board of which Maj. Gen. William L. Messersmith was chairman in 1923; the committee of Congress which drafted the act of June 4, 1920, amending the National Defense Act; the Special War Department Board convened in 1919 to report on the New and Curry bills for a separate department of aeronautics; and the A.E.F. Superior Board on Organization, of which Major General Dickman was senior member.

All of these 10 investigating bodies (with one exception) have reported against the proposition which is behind this legislation. Is not this practically unanimous opinion sufficient in itself to indicate the inadvisability of any such step?

Furthermore, while General Patrick first advocated a separate Air Corps before the President's Aircraft Board for tactical reasons, he now advocates a separate Air Corps primarily for administrative reasons. A full discussion of the tactical defects of such an organization may be found on pages 1251 to 1253 of the hearings before the President's Aircraft Board.

With reference to the parallel frequently drawn between such a separate Air Corps under the Secretary of War and the present status of the Marine Corps under the Navy Department, I would like to invite your attention to the fact that the Marines form no vital component of a naval battle, and if all Marines were removed from the ships and replaced by sailors in a naval battle, the battle itself would be in no way affected. The air forces, on the contrary, form a vital element of the naval battle of the future. This alone is sufficient to indicate clearly why such an organization might be appropriate and efficient for the Marine Corps, while most inappropriate and inefficient for the air component of our land forces.

The increase over and above the present cost of the Army Air Service, if the Air Corps proposed in this bill is established, is estimated to average at least \$50,000,000 per year during the development period of five years, and thereafter approximately \$45,000,000 a year, exclusive of any increases for the air units in the National Guard and Organized Reserves.

In the foregoing I have touched upon only a few of the main objections to this bill. There are several others, and in the details of the bill there are many proposals which are unsound and uneconomical.

ARMY MEDICAL VETERINARY AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

The graduating exercises of the Army Medical School, Army Veterinary School, and the Army Dental School, were held at the Army Medical Center, Washington, Feb. 10. The program consisted of music by the Army Band, under Band Leader Stannard; invocation by Chaplain John Hall, U.S.A.; introductory by Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, U.S.A., surgeon general; presentation of diplomas and medals by Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and benediction by Chaplain B. F. McGeary, U.S.A.

There were 52 graduates in the three schools. The honor graduates in the Medical Corps were: Capt. F. P. Strome, who won the Hoff medal; J. C. Kimbrough and D. B. Faust; 1st Lt. J. P. Russell, O. B. Schreuder and L. M. Hargreaves.

The Veterinary School honor graduates were: Capt. G. J. Rife, who won the Hoskins medal, Capt. C. E. Cook and J. E. Noonan.

The honor graduates of the Dental School were: Capt. J. B. Mann, who won the Dental Corps medal, and Capt. V. Z. Brown.

U.S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant, U.S.M.C., forwarded commissions in the Marine Corps Reserve to the following officers:

Fleet Marine Corps Reserve: 1st Lt. B. M. Hammond, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, American Embassy, Rome, Italy.

NAVY OFFICERS MUST MASTER AVIATION

All line officers of the Navy must have a fundamental knowledge at least of aviation before they can be promoted, according to instructions sent out this week to the whole Service by the Bureau of Navigation.

Effective on the 1st of Oct., 1926, questions on aviation will be asked all officers coming up for examination, the extent of the information required covering a score of different phases of aviation. The matter to be included in the examinations will be left to the president of the Naval Examining Board, who has expressed an opinion that there should be a gradual increase in the requirements.

To assist officers who may appear for examination the bureau transmitted for their information the ultimate scope of what it considers should be the requirements and also a number of questions which would be appropriate to determine whether the officer possessed the requisite knowledge of this new naval arm:

- (a) Organization of the Bureau of Aeronautics.
- (b) Duties of the Bureau of Aeronautics.
- (c) Relation of the Bureau of Aeronautics to other bureaus and departments.
- (d) Policy of Army and Navy relating to aircraft.
- (e) Functions of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps aircraft.
- (f) Aeronautical Board.
- (g) Mission of naval aviation.
- (h) Organization of naval aircraft units.
- (i) Bases for operation of aircraft.
- (j) Types of aircraft.
- (k) Tactical and administrative groups of aircraft.
- (l) Aircraft task forces.
- (m) Rigid airships.
- (n) Aircraft scouting.
- (o) Aircraft action after contact.
- (p) Bombing and torpedo attacks by aircraft.
- (q) Communication with aircraft.
- (r) Observation of the gun fire of surface ships.
- (s) Elementary aerodynamics.
- (t) Nomenclature of aircraft.
- (u) Aircraft engines.
- (v) Aircraft navigational instruments.

BIDS ON NEW CRUISERS

Opening of bids for the construction of one of the two new scout cruisers, scheduled for Mar. 1 may be postponed. Requests for more time have come in from practically all of the ship yards and the matter is now under advisement by the Navy Department. One of the cruisers will be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Considerable interest is felt in the department over the bids for the other cruiser to be built by a private yard owing to the unusual conditions surrounding the proposal. Bids for the propelling machinery must include machinery for the hull to be built at the Government yard, that is for both ships. There is an optional provision that the machinery be built for one ship but that all plans, drawings, specifications and other technical information shall be supplied the Navy Yard so that it can manufacture an exact duplicate set for the sister ship.

NAVY OFFICERS ELIGIBILITY

The following named officers have become eligible for promotion to the next higher ranks from the dates indicated: Feb. 4, 1926, Lt. Comdr. Abraham H. Allen (M.C.) and Feb. 6, 1926, Lt. (j.g.)

NAVY OFFICERS AFFECTED BY AIR BILL

Forty-six commanders and lieutenant commanders in aviation may be affected by the provisions of H. R. 8125, for promotion as extra numbers. Apparently all of these would be eligible, and the Secretary would act on them as individual cases as to whether their chance for promotion is jeopardized. It is considered doubtful whether many would apply going up to commander, but probably all would go up to captain. Following is the list:

Commanders—John Rodgers, Theodore G. Elyson, Kenneth Whiting, John H. Tower, Albert G. Read, Robert W. Cabanis, Warren G. Child, N. L. Beisinger, Newton H. White, Robert A. Burg.

Lieutenant Commanders—Archibald H. Douglas, Victor D. Herbster, Robert R. Faunack, Wadleigh Capehart, Aston H. Simpson, Milington B. McComb, Henry B. Cecil, Marc A. Bates, E. W. Spencer, Ralph E. Wood, Paul M. Bates, Robert F. Mouton, Jr., George D. Murray, Glen B. Strickland, Gen. A. Smith, H. T. Bartlett, Virgil C. Griffin, Alfred E. Montgomery, James C. Monfort, Homer C. Wick, Harold B. Grow, Hugh C. Fraser, Charles F. Mason, DeWitt C. Ramsey, G. S. Gillespie, Bruce G. Leighton, Paul Cassard, James H. Strong, Leman L. Babbitt, William Masek, R. D. Kirkpatrick, Donald Koyce, William A. Kier, Martin Griffin, John F. Molony, R. G. Penoyer, Fred W. Penoyer, Jr., James M. Shoemaker.

Army and Navy
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

INVESTIGATION OF ARMY OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS THREATENED.—Representative Bankhead has introduced a resolution (H. Res. 128) calling upon the Secretary of War to report to the House of Representatives as soon as possible the total number of commissioned officers in the Army now assigned and engaged in "duties of a civilian nature and not strictly in line with their military duties as officers of the Army."

According to his statement, Mr. Bankhead desires to secure the information in order to ascertain if there has been any abuse of the power to assign officers to duties in Washington, D. C., which he believes should be carried out by civilian employees.

It is understood that, should the number of Army officers in the War Department on duty to assist various bureaus, like the Budget, exceed what Mr. Bankhead considers reasonable there will be a fight waged on the floor of the House to force a reduction in the number of officers assigned to such duties in Washington and elsewhere.

ISSUE OF RESERVE COMMISSIONS BY WAR DEPARTMENT.—The War Department denied that it has shown "too great liberality" in issuing reserve commissions as charged by the House Appropriations Committee in the report accompanying the War Department appropriation bill.

It was explained by high officers in the department that the number of commissions granted in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve was occasioned by a tactical procurement problem worked out by the industrial mobilization wing of the war plans division of the department. Every one of the officers so commissioned would be needed for procurement duty in the event of an emergency, it was stated.

However, even before the House committee made its criticism the department had ceased granting commissions in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve. Only a few will be granted from now on; just about enough to make up for normal losses.

Hereafter the department will concentrate on the combatant arms in issuing reserve commissions. An effort will be made in the near future to have as many chemistry professors in the colleges as will, join the Chemical Warfare Service Reserve. The department is also looking for more civil engineers who will accept commissions in the Engineer Corps Reserve.

NAVY FLIGHT PAY CRITICIZED.—The attitude of Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee during hearings on the Navy air bills indicates that there may be legislation introduced to supersede the present law and to confine the benefits of such pay to flyers who are constantly in the air.

When questioning Rear Admiral Shoemaker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Chairman Butler learned that the minimum requirements for drawing flight pay at present under the law were four hours actual flying per month. Chairman Butler seemed to consider this a burden on the Treasury and asserted that "flight pay ought to be confined to actual flyers" not to those assigned to the Aviation Service who merely fly four hours a month. He stated that if the law sanctioned this there should be legislation enacted to supersede it.

NO CHANGE IN NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATION.—No change in the organization of the National Guard is anticipated by the Militia Bureau as a result of the House Appropriation Committee's recommendation of a "simpler form of organization to meet the mounting cost of maintaining the Guard."

The bureau does not believe that the War Department will stray from its policy of making the Guard as much like the Regular Army as possible. Persons high in authority in the bureau say that the War Department probably will disregard this recommendation as it has similar recommendations in the past.

Such a change, it is stated, might mar what apparently is a coming gala year for the Guard. A million dollar increase was recommended for the Guard in the War Department appropriation bill, and with the increased allowance the bureau hopes to recruit the Guard from its present strength of some 179,000 to its authorized strength of 185,750 officers and men.

REFERENDUM ON WAR.—A great deal of discussion has been aroused in Service and congressional circles as to the purpose of the House joint resolution 152, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on war.

Although ostensibly aimed at the waging of a "war of aggression," it is thought that such an amendment would tie the hands of the United States in protecting its citizens in the Far East and Mexico if radicals in Congress opposed such a course. Any action not fought in actual defense of the United States on this continent is considered a "war of aggression" by these radicals.

SAFEGUARDING SUBMARINE CREWS.—Representative Anthony J. Griffin, of New York, is a champion for safeguarding the lives of officers and men of the United States Navy serving aboard submarines. To this end he wants the Navy to be equipped with the most powerful and up to date salvage ships possible, and safeguards for crews. In the House of Representatives a few days ago Major Griffin introduced a bill (H. Res. 97), asking for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the matter of the construction of submarines and the installation of safety devices for the protection of the lives of the crew. He advocated the following:

First. A double hull. Second. Dividing of the interior into compartments. Third. The drop keel, a releasable false keel. If the submarine is in danger, or if she sinks and the blowers or engines of the submarine prove inadequate to drive out enough water to obtain buoyancy, a lever is pressed, the keel is detached, and the vessel, obtaining increased buoyancy, rises to the surface.

Fourth. The telephone and signal buoy to indicate where a vessel lies that has met with disaster.

Fifth. Grappling rings or eye-bolts to facilitate the raising of the vessel when she has sunk.

Sixth. Salvage vessels equipped with diving apparatus, cranes, and suitable paraphernalia to render quick assistance.

NAVY MEETING AIR PROBLEM.—There is every indication that the Navy is meeting the air problem, which has started so many investigations in the past year. The attitude of Navy officers appearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in regard to aviation legislation has vindicated the Navy Department of the unfounded charges made in the press and is creating a favorable reaction in Congress, except among a group of radical air enthusiasts.

Recent hearings on the bill (H. R. 8125) to provide for the promotion or advancement of officers who have specialized in aviation so long as to jeopardize their selection for promotion or advancement to the next higher grade or rank stress the department's stand.

Comdr. J. S. McCain, U.S.N., in answer to questions of various members of the Naval Committee, stated that the extra number system proposed was the only means so far devised of promoting officers in naval aviation without discriminating against other officers of the line. He and Comdr. K. Whiting, U.S.N., took the view that while a separate corps would remove the Navy air officers from competition with the line it would be detrimental to the Service. Their statements led Chairman Butler to remark that he would vote against a separate corps if such a thing were proposed.

The main objection which Navy air officers have against the wording of the present draft of the bill is in regard to the portion which states that any officer who feels that his promotion chances have been jeopardized by specializing in aviation shall, "at his own request," be carried as an additional number.

Commander Whiting, although expressing only his own view, voiced the attitude of the officers affected when he pointed out that such a request placed the officer on record as feeling unjustly treated. He advocated that the wording be changed to make the advancement on the initiative of the department and not on that of the individual concerned.

Commander McCain indicated that the department was willing to word the bill in such a way as to satisfy all concerned. Both Commanders McCain and Whiting, in response to numerous queries on a better way to solve the problem, expressed their belief that time would take care of the situation because of the growing importance of aviation.

The esprit de corps shown by the various officers is considered as a good omen for the Navy. The airmen have supported the department's objection to a separate air corps from Admiral Moffett down.

The cooperation between the Naval Affairs Committee of the House and the Navy officers leads expert observers to express the opinion that the Navy will find its way out of the aviation tangle without being rent asunder within and without.

GENERAL CASTNER WILL MAKE HIS FIRST VISIT TO CHINA IN APRIL.—Brig. Gen. J. C. Castner, U.S.A., on duty at Ft. Bliss, Texas, who is to succeed Maj. Gen. W. D. Connor, as commanding officer of the United States Army forces in China, with headquarters at Tientsin, will sail for China from San Francisco, Calif., April 3. This will be General Castner's first tour of duty or visit to China, and he is naturally looking forward to his new sphere of duty with considerable pleasure. It is understood that the wife of General Castner and possibly his son will travel with him to China, and arrangements have already been made to secure him a house. Lt. Lawrence Castner, 20th Inf., U.S.A., who has been on the sick list at the William Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Tex., is reported improving.

COL. J. W. WILLIAMS, O.R.C., HAS MANY ACTIVITIES.—Col. Joseph W. Williams, of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, who was recently elected president of the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco, is chief engineer of the Western Pacific Railroad. Colonel Williams has contributed freely of his talents and enthusiasm to the military activities of San Francisco and California. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Army and Navy Club since its organization, and at present is the president of the San Francisco Post, Society of American Military Engineers, and a Headquarters Member of the San Francisco Sector of the Association of the Army of the United States. He also commands the 385th Engineer Regiment and is active in the training program of that organization. During 1923 Colonel Williams was president of the San Francisco Sector, Association of the Army of the United States.

COLONEL ALTSTAETTER, U.S.A., PLANS NEW TERMINAL AT MIAMI HARBOR.—The harbor terminal facilities at Miami are undeveloped due to the very recent provision for a deep entrance channel by the Government and because there have been wide differences of opinion not only between the City of Miami, and the City of Miami Beach as to what plan should be followed, but the citizens of Miami have not agreed among themselves. The situation has become so acute that there are often 10 to 15, and even more vessels in the ocean outside Biscayne Bay which can not even find space inside the harbor to anchor, much less a wharf at which to unload.

In October, 1925, a board with Mr. John B. Orr, a prominent business man of Miami, and head of the city planning board as chairman, was appointed by the Miami City Commissioners to devise a means of bringing all parties to unite on some plan of action. This board engaged Col. F. W. Altstaetter, U.S.A., Ret., formerly of the Corps of Engineers, to prepare a plan for building harbor facilities for Miami. After several conferences Colonel Altstaetter's plan was accepted by the committee. The approved plan provides for such piers and other terminal facilities as are now needed, with provision for any additional facilities which may be needed for a long time in the future and all fitting into the main plan. The City Commissioners proposed to put Colonel Altstaetter in active charge of the construction, but he preferred to act in an advisory capacity, with some one else as resident engineer. He has been employed in this capacity and began work Jan. 1, 1926.

DON'T WANT SERVICES SHOD IN PRISON SHOES.—An interesting bill, especially to Infantrymen, has been introduced by Representative Hawes. It would amend the act of Feb. 11, 1924, so that "no shoes manufactured at any penitentiary shall be sold to the Treasury, War, or Navy Departments for the use of the personnel of the Coast Guard and military and naval forces of the United States."

U. S. ARMY AND COMPONENTS

PAY OF CANDIDATES IN TRAINING FOR OFFICERS

The United States Court of Claims again has affirmed the right of candidates in training for commissions in 1918 to receive the difference between their enlisted pay and \$100 per month. This time the decision is couched in language that Comptroller McCarl cannot well escape.

Last June the court decided in favor of Edward P. Buckenmeyer. However, since that time Comptroller McCarl has steadily disallowed such claims of enlisted men of the Army who were not "enlisted men of the line."

Now in the case of Horace H. Hume, under date of Feb. 1, 1926, the court decides that not only are "enlisted men of the line" entitled to such pay but enlisted men in training for commissions in the Reserve Corps as well.

Judge Hay with the concurrence of the other three justices, delivered an opinion which said in part:

The plaintiff in this case sues for the sum of \$142.93, the difference between \$100 per month and \$33 per month, the pay received by him from Jan. 6, 1918, to Mar. 9, 1918, when as an enlisted man of the Army he was in training at the Fourth Officers' Training Camp at Camp Devens, Mass. He enlisted on Jan. 6, 1918, in the Army for the period of three years service in the active service and four years in the Regular Army Reserve, which he was required to do in order that he might be admitted to the training camp. After completing the course of training on Mar. 9, 1918, he was honorably discharged from the Army as a private, first class, Mar. 10, 1918, to enable him to accept a commission in the Army of the U. S., which commission he accepted on Mar. 11, 1918. This commission appointed him a second lieutenant, Tank Corps, National Army, and he served with the A.E.F. from Oct. 20, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged from the service on Jan. 14, 1919.

Under W. D. Special Regulations, No. 49, Jan. 5, 1918, the plaintiff while in training at the camp received the pay and allowances of a private first class. The pay was fixed by the Secretary of War by virtue of the following proviso of act of May 12, 1917:

"Provided, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized out of this appropriation to pay to persons designated by him for training as officers in the Army during the period of their training a sum not to exceed \$100 per

month in addition to the allowances authorized by said section 54."

It seems plain that Congress did not intend that only enlisted men of the line should be paid while in these training camps, for besides enlisted men of the line there are other enlisted men in the Army, and these as well as enlisted men of the line were in training for officers of the Reserve Corps, and there was no reason why Congress should in providing pay discriminate between the two classes; and if it was the purpose to confine the pay to enlisted men of the line, it would have been easy to have said, "and pay at \$100 per month for enlisted men of the line." The plaintiff was an enlisted man during the whole period while he was in training for an officer of the Reserve Corps. That period was from Jan. 6 to Mar. 9, 1918, within the time when the appropriation was available under the act of June 15, 1917. He was enlisted not for the duration of the training camp, but for three years in active service and four years in the Reserve, thus being an enlisted man of the Regular Army. If he failed to obtain a commission he was obligated to serve out his time as an enlisted man.

We see no reason to change our conclusion in *Buckenmeyer v. United States*, 60 C. Cls. 836. Judgment will be entered in favor of the plaintiff for \$142.93.

Graham, Judge; Downey, Judge, and Booth, Judge, concur.

MAJOR FOERTMEYER RETIRES

Maj. William A. Foertmeyer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Feb. 6, 1926, for disability incident to the Service, entered the Army as a first lieutenant July 8, 1917. He had previously served in the medical section of the O.R.C. He was born in Ohio Jan. 10, 1888, and holds the degree of M.D., Miami University, Ohio.

MSTR. SGT. WAGNER RETIRED

Mstr. Sgt. Christian Wagener, 13th Inf., U.S.A., was retired at Ft. Warren, Mass., on Jan. 16, 1926, after long and faithful service. He served in the band of the 1st, 5th, 16th, 2d, 367th, and 13th Infantry, U.S.A., and during the World War he also served as a commissioned officer in 1919. Colonel Learnard, the regimental commander, in G. O. 2, 1926, expresses the good wishes of the officers and men of the regiment to Sergeant Wagener.

DISTINGUISHED SERGEANTS OF SECOND DIVISION



Sergeant Evans



Staff Sergeant McGrath



Sergeant Dwyer

The recent competition of the 2d Division, U.S.A., for the "Best Company in the Division," in which the 1st Infantry, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., had the best rifle and machine gun companies, was followed by a "Doughboy Sergeants' Test." This test was held to determine the sergeant who could best perform the duties of a tactical nature to which he was assigned.

The tests started in the battalions, they selecting, by a very comprehensive test, the sergeant best qualified to represent that unit. More and more exhaustive were the tests within the regiment and brigade.

Of the six competitors who so proudly carried the colors of the 4th Infantry Brigade into the supreme test by the 2d Division, five were 1st Infantry men.

Training and personal development, reflecting the degree of proficiency of the officers under whom these men had trained, were soon to meet their reward, for the division test rapidly followed that of the brigade. The test totaled a value of 1,000 units divided into five classes as follows: Ability to command; ability to instruct; both written and oral examinations; and personal qualities.

The testing board was composed of the Division Comdr., General Staff Officers, and their assistants; the ratings were given as

follows: For the rifle company, Sgt. C. L. Hodgins, Co. "G," 1st Inf., credits 867, competitor 851; for the machine gun company, Sgt. B. H. McKinsley, Co. "D," 1st Inf., credits 943, competitor 917; for transportation, Sgt. J. A. Ellis, Ser. Co., 1st Inf., credits 836, competitor 747; for the howitzer, Sgt. J. D. Dwyer, Hdqrs. Co., 1st Inf., credits 910, competitor 869; for communications, Staff Sgt. R. T. McGrath, Hdqrs. Co., 1st Inf., credits 835, competitor 713; for intelligence, Sgt. W. P. Evans, Hdqrs. Co., 20th Inf., credits 899, competitor 871.

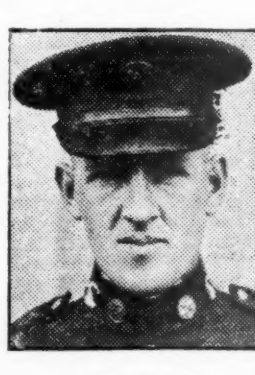
Besides having been mentioned in G. O. No. 4, Hdqrs. 2d Div., and read to the entire command, General Malone personally commended each of the winners.

Col. J. L. DeWitt, commanding the 1st Inf., in expressing his commendation, caused to be published to the assembled command General Orders favorably mentioning these sergeants for their excellence, wrote each a congratulatory letter, and caused an entry to be made in the service record of the one concerned.

In further recognition of the merits of these men, General Malone has recommended to the Chief of Infantry that each be immediately commissioned in the O.R.C. without further examination.



Sergeant Ellis



Sergeant Hodgins



Sergeant McKinsley

NEW ARMY AIR SERVICE TRAINING REGULATIONS

The War Department on Feb. 10 made public a new set of training regulations for the Army Air Service defining that arm as an auxiliary to the ground forces and pointing out its mission in time of war.

The regulations stated:

"The mission of the Air Service is to assist the ground forces to gain strategical and tactical successes by destroying enemy aviation, attacking enemy ground forces and other enemy objectives on land or sea, and in conjunction with other agencies to protect ground forces from hostile aerial observation and attack. In addition, it furnishes aerial observation for information and for artillery fire, and also provides messenger service and transportation for special personnel.

"Air service is an essential arm in all major operations. The organization and training of all air units is based on the fundamental doctrine that their mission is to aid the ground forces to gain decisive success.

"While all operations conducted by air units will be based on this doctrine, the nature of the cooperation and support varies for different classes of units, as well as with the special conditions associated

with each operation. Some units always operate as organic elements of ground commands, while others may be temporarily attached to ground units or may cooperate by indirect support in the area of the ground battlefield or at a distance therefrom."

The regulations go on at considerable length to discuss the characteristics of aircraft, the general organization and the special role of each class of military aviation.

The War Department is believed to have issued the regulations in order to make plain its position on aviation in the face of the present agitation. It was plainly pointed out in announcing the regulations that they had received the approval of the Chief of the Air Service.

GENERAL SUMMERALL TALKS ON MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., in an address before the Federal Council of Churches of America, in New York City Feb. 8, held that military preparedness is as essential to national security as a police force is to personal security. He defended the policy of training officers in American schools and colleges as a preparation for better citizenship.

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Deputy Chief
Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. HINES, C. of S.

Following officers detailed as member General Staff Corps and assigned to duty with troops on date specified, and report as indicated for duty as chief of staff: Col. H. McCleave, 9th Inf., to hqrs. 8th Corps Area, Sept. 9; D. L. Stone, 6th Inf., to hqrs. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 30; J. R. Thomas, Jr., F.A., to hqrs. 1st Div., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 14. (Feb. 8.) Col. J. F. Madden, Mar. 12, to duty as chief of staff, 5th Corps Area. (Feb. 8.)

Following officers detailed as member of General Staff Corps and assigned to duty with troops on date specified, and report as indicated for duty: Lt. Col. P. Hitt, Inf., to hqrs. 5th Corps Area, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, July 12; W. J. Scott, 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans., to hqrs. 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19; D. H. Bower, 5th Inf., to hqrs. 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., Aug. 18; Majors DeW. C. T. Grubbs, O.D., to hqrs. 2d Corps, Governors Island, N. Y., June 30; C. H. White, Inf., to hqrs. 1st Div., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., June 30, and A. C. Gillem, Jr., Inf., to hqrs. 3d Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., June 30. (Feb. 8.) Following officers of General Staff Corps from Washington, D. C., and assigned to General Staff with troops, on date specified, and report as indicated for duty: Lt. Col. R. S. Knox, to hqrs. 3d Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., June 30; E. M. Olney, to hqrs. 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 30, and Maj. G. Dillman, to hqrs. 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., June 30. (Feb. 8.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q.M.G.

Col. J. R. Pourie, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with Q.M.C. (Feb. 8.) Capt. J. S. Clarke, Q.M.C., to Ft. Rosecrans, Calif., for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. A. J. Chappell, Q.M.C., who will proceed to San Francisco and sail Mar 30 for New York, thence to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Q.M. Gen. (Feb. 9.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Maj. A. H. Eber, Mar. 1 will proceed to Ft. Hancock, N. J., for duty. (Feb. 6.) Maj. H. W. Stuckey, Mar. 1 detailed with Org. Res., 6th Corps Area, and assigned to duty with 85th Div., Detroit, Mich. (Feb. 6.) Capt. E. McA. Moore, to Washington, D. C., for duty at Walter Reed Hospital. (Feb. 6.) Maj. R. W. Whittier, on arrival of Maj. W. L. Hoffman, M.C., to Ft. Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Feb. 6.) Maj. G. D. France, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Feb. 6.) Maj. W. A. Foertmeyer, M.C., retired from active duty on account of disability incident thereto. (Feb. 6.) Capt. P. M. Patterson is assigned to station at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. (Feb. 8.) Maj. W. H. Richardson, Mar. 1, detailed with Org. Res., 5th Corps Area, assigned to 345th Med. Regt., and in charge of Med. Dept. units and installation of 5th Corps Area, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, for duty. (Feb. 9.) 1st Lt. M. Means, M.C.-Res., appointed first lieutenant M. C., Reg. Army, Jan. 9, and will remain on duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Feb. 9.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. HARRY TAYLOR, C. of E.

Capt. H. D. W. Riley is appointed acting Q.M. for transportation for the office of the Chief of Engrs., Feb. 1, vice 1st Lt. A. W. Pence. (Feb. 8.) Lt. Col. F. A. Pope, to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment. (Feb. 9.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Capt. H. W. Churchill, to New York and sail April 20 to Hawaiian Dept., for duty with O.D. (Feb. 5.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. AMOS A. FRIES, J. OF C.W.S.

Maj. E. J. Atkinson will report to Army retiring board at 9th Corps Area for examination. (Feb. 6.)

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. OF CAV.

2d Lt. E. C. Greiner, to San Francisco and sail June 12 for Philippines for duty. (Feb. 5.) 1st Lt. H. A. Sears, assigned to 13th Cav., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Feb. 5.) Capt. C. H. Gerhardt, to West Point, N. Y., for duty. (Feb. 8.) Capt. C. C. Smith, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for duty at Command and General Staff School. (Feb. 8.)

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Maj. H. Parkhurst, to duty in office of Chief of F.A., Washington, D. C., on completing leave. (Feb. 5.) Following officers to Galveston, Tex., and sail April 27 to Hawaiian Dept., for duty: 2d Lt. W. H. DeLange and W. J. Cleary. (Feb. 6.) Capt. T. E. T. Haley, detailed at Purdue Uni-

versity, Lafayette, Ind., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Feb. 6.)

1st Lt. E. A. Bixby, detailed at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Feb. 6.)

1st Lt. U. Niblo, detailed in Ord. Dept., on completing foreign service in Hawaii and assigned to 73d Ord. Co., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Feb. 6.)

2d Lt. N. C. Cureton, Jr., to New York and sail Mar. 25 for Canal Zone for duty with F.A. (Feb. 8.)

Capt. H. E. Maguire, to New York and sail Feb. 12, for the Canal Zone, to rejoin station after relief from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital. (Feb. 8.)

Capt. A. W. Shutter, detailed for duty with Org. Res., 7th Corps Area, and assigned with 437th F. A., St. Paul, Minn. (Feb. 8.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. of C. A.
(Maj. Gen. A. Hero, Jr., Acting Chief.)

1st Lt. W. E. Griffin to New York and sail May 19 to Philippines for duty with C.A.C. (Feb. 8.)

1st Lt. K. C. Masteller to San Francisco and sail June 10 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Feb. 8.)

1st Lt. A. P. Bruner to New York and sail May 19 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Feb. 8.)

1st Lt. J. F. Pichel to sail from New York May 19 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Feb. 8.)

2d Lt. J. S. Jefferies to New York and sail May 19 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with C.A.C. (Feb. 8.)

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. ALLEN, C. OF INF.

Capt. E. S. Dollarhide to Buffalo, N. Y., for duty in connection with recruiting. (Feb. 5.)

Maj. J. Nadal is attached to 16th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty. (Feb. 5.)

Capt. R. Gordon detailed as Infantry instructor, N.Y.N.G., Rochester, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Panama Canal. (Feb. 5.)

1st Lt. D. A. Bissett, to San Francisco and sail June 12 for Philippines for duty with Inf. (F. 5.)

Capt. L. N. Allyn, to New York and sail May 13 for Canal Zone for duty. (Feb. 5.)

Following officers to New York and sail May 19 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty with Infantry: Capt. J. W. Campbell, 1st Lts. C. G. Kershaw, E. R. Cowles, and H. J. Boettcher, and 2d Lts. L. C. Barkes, P. Cooper, J. A. Elmore, Jr., D. J. Martin, and H. L. Darnstadt. (Feb. 5.)

Following officers to San Francisco and sail June 10 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty: Capt. D. C. Pillsbury, 1st Lts. T. T. Conway, A. K. Robinson, and B. Beall, and 2d Lt. F. E. Gillette. (Feb. 5.)

Capt. T. N. Williams, April 5, is assigned to Hawaiian Dept. and will report to 2d Corps Area for temporary duty until May 19, then sail from New York to Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Feb. 5.)

Lt. Col. W. B. Wallace is detailed a member of General Staff Corps, and assigned to duty with W. D. Gen. Staff, Washington, D. C., for duty with Chief of Staff. (Feb. 5.)

1st Lt. J. E. Rycroft assigned to 3d Division, Ft. Logan, Colo., for duty. (Feb. 6.)

1st Lt. LeR. W. Nichols, from treatment Army and Navy Hospital to station at Jackson, Miss. (Feb. 8.)

Maj. I. M. Madison, assigned to 351st Inf., Minneapolis, Minn., for duty. (Feb. 8.)

Maj. J. G. Macomb, assigned to 2d Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 8.)

1st Lt. E. W. Kelley is detailed in A.S., and to Brooks Field, for duty and training at Air Service Primary Flying School. (Feb. 9.)

Maj. F. W. Llewellyn, assigned to duty with J.A.G.D., on completing course at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and to Washington, D. C., for duty in Judge Advocate General's office. (Feb. 9.)

AIR SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. S.

Capt. W. O. Butler, to Scott Field, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 8.)

1st Lt. C. P. Kane, A.S., to San Francisco and sail June 12 to Nagasaki, Japan, for course of study in Japanese language. (Feb. 8.)

1st Lt. W. J. Flood, to Scott Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 9.)

LEAVES

Three months, to Capt. W. H. Houston, M.C., with permission to return to U. S., via Europe. (Feb. 5.)

One month, to Capt. H. Mitchell, S.C., Feb. 6. (Feb. 6.)

One month, to Maj. Gen. P. Brown, U.S.A., Feb. 27, with permission to leave U. S. (Feb. 8.)

Three months, to Capt. L. H. Kice, M.C., Feb. 8. (Feb. 8.)

Sick leave of Capt. M. W. Clark, Inf., extended 1 month. (Feb. 9.)

One month, 26 days, to Col. C. H. Lanza, F.A., April 1, with permission to leave U. S. (Feb. 9.)

PROMOTIONS

Adjutant General's Department.—Lt. Col. L. S. Chappelle, to colonel, Jan. 8.

Finance Department.—Capt. G. Z. Eckels, to major, Dec. 24; Capt. O. W. Gralund, to major, Jan. 8; Capt. T. S. Pugh, to major, Jan. 8.

Cavalry.—Maj. A. F. McLean, to lieutenant colonel, Jan. 4; 2d Lt. H. I. Hodes, to first lieutenant, Dec. 17; 2d Lt. J. W. Wofford, to first lieutenant, Jan. 4.

Field Artillery.—1st Lt. A. E. Billing, to captain, Dec. 24.

Infantry.—Maj. C. L. Michell, to lieutenant colonel, Jan. 8; Maj. R. J. West, to lieutenant colonel, Jan. 8; 2d Lt. C. F. Ivins, to first lieutenant, Jan. 8.

RESIGNATIONS

The resignations of the following have been accepted by the President: Capt. F. T. Lord, Inf. (Feb. 5.) 2d Lt. G. F. Seyle, Inf. (Feb. 6.) 2d Lt. J. A. Chambers, C.E. (Feb. 9.) 2d Lt. G. H. Doane, Inf. (Feb. 9.) 1st Lt. H. R. Harris, A.S., Feb. 26. (Feb. 9.) Wmnt. Offr. W. C. Alexander, Cav. School, Ft. Riley, Kans. (Feb. 9.)

TRANSFERS

Maj. J. B. Maynard, C.W.S., to C.A.C., Feb. 1. (Feb. 5.) 1st Sgt. G. B. Peploe, A.S., to Inf., Feb. 1, is assigned to 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Feb. 6.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. K. P. Miller, 7th C.A., at Ft. Hancock, N. J. (Feb. 5.) 1st Sgt. G. J. Miller, A.S., at Kelly Field, Tex. (Feb. 5.)

Sgt. P. P. Shea, 9th C.A., at Ft. Revere, Mass. (Feb. 6.)

Staff Sgt. J. D. Smith, D.E.M.L., at University of Ga., Athens, Ga. (Feb. 8.)

Staff Sgt. J. S. Tipton, Q.M.C., at Ft. Washington, Md. (Feb. 9.)

1st Sgt. G. Lee, 10th Cav., at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. (Feb. 9.)

1st Sgt. D. B. Dugan, 8th Inf., at Ft. Moultrie, S. C. (Feb. 9.)

1st Sgt. E. B. Clarke, 26th Inf., at Plattsburg Brks., N. Y. (Feb. 9.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Lt. Col. D. Sarnoff, S.C., to active duty Feb. 15, at Washington, D. C., for training in connection with procurement activities. (Feb. 5.)

Col. F. G. Bauer, J.A.G.D., to active duty Feb. 8, with Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., for training. (Feb. 6.)

2d Lt. N. F. Gill, F.A., to active duty Feb. 21, at Ft. Sill, Okla., for 3 months' course at Field Artillery School. (Feb. 9.)

Capt. W. P. Burritt, C.E., to active duty Feb. 27, at Ft. Humphreys, Va., for duty at Engineer School. (Feb. 9.)

TROOPS CHANGE STATIONS

The following changes in the stations of troops of the Army were announced on Feb. 8:

Btry. C, 16th C.A., E. Armstrong, T. H., to Ft. Ruger, T. H.

Btry. D, 11th F.A., Schofield Bks., T. H., to Ft. Armstrong, T. H.

Co. K, 9th Inf., Camp Stanley, Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Co. G, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Camp Stanley, Tex.

10th Bakery Co., Corozal, C. Z., to Panama Q.M. Depot, Corozal, C. Z.

Co. C, 1st Gas Regt., Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Panama Canal Dept.

CHANGES IN ARMY LEAVES

Circular 7, Jan. 28, 1926, War Department

This circular makes the following changes in Army Regulations relative to leaves of absence and detached service:

1.—Pending revision of A.R. 210-70 and 605-115, the following changes therein are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. A.R. 210-70 is changed as follows:

2. Duties, general.

h. He may direct—

(3) (Added.) When deemed advisable and in the interest of the Service, that officers, warrant officers, field clerks, members of the Army Nurse Corps, and enlisted men be placed on detached service for periods not exceeding 10 days at any one time, provided that no expense to the Government is involved and that upon return from detached service such reports as required will be submitted. The commanding officers mentioned in paragraph 6a (1) and b, A.R. 605-115, have like authority.

2. A.R. 605-115 is changed as follows:

6. By whom granted; periods; returning from Philippine Islands.

b. For not more than four months.—Except as otherwise prescribed, the commander of a corps area, department, army, army corps, and the chief of a branch or bureau may grant leaves of absence to officers under his control, or to those under orders to join an element under his control, for periods not greater than four months, or may extend to such period leaves already granted. See also paragraph 2h (3), A.R. 210-70.

21. Informal leave.—a. General.—An officer granting oral permission for brief periods of absence as prescribed in b below, may grant

(Continued on page 582)

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*Ah, that deceit should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous visor hide deep vice.*

—Richard III.

Pacifists Are Busy

National defense continues under the attack of a movement so sinister that it deserves the careful thought of every patriotic citizen. It is not only directed against the executive and legislative branches of the Government, but it is being employed to stop military training in schools, and against the R.O.T.C.; and to this end a wide-spread campaign of education is being conducted among the people.

The campaign costs money. Heavy expenditures are being made for printing, mailing and clerical hire. From whence does the money come? Why is it being used? What reason inspires the activity?

It is obvious that the underlying purpose of the movement is to disarm the nation and to place it in a position of defencelessness. Who would benefit from such a condition? The American people? Of course not. The enemies of order, who seek to Bolshevize our country? A foreign government or governments, which anticipate in the future irritating questions with the United States as a result of the burden of the debt or, perhaps, the pressure of our commercial development? Disarmed, unprepared, as the backers of the movement desire, the United States would be forced to abandon rights, swallow insults, and adopt a pusillanimous attitude which would forfeit respect and lead eventually to "Chinification."

We hear the shade of Roosevelt repeating: "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

They Don't Care What They Say

The tactics of these propagandists are so reprehensible in character as to demonstrate not only lack of sincerity but lack of facts to support their contentions. For example, an organization, styling itself the "Committee on Christian World Education of the Council of Christian Associations," is distributing a pamphlet in which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is mentioned by name apparently for the purpose of showing that this paper is in line with its activities. Such a suggestion deserves denunciation with the short and ugly word. To dupe the unwary, the participants in the campaign against the United States will not hesitate to quote untruthfully, or to make references which have no justification. Of course, they place their reliance upon the possibility that the recipient of their literature will not go back of their statements but accept them as Gospel.

The pamphlet of the "Committee on Christian World Education," etc., is captioned: "In the World Court? What then?" Of course it advocates disarmament. In this connection, the reader should not forget that the United States accepted the invitation of the League of Nations to take part in the disarmament conference, and the nations of Europe, which had expected American refusal, hastened to inspire the action that resulted in the postponement of the conference. Shall we disarm and they remain armed? Could there be any greater folly than such a policy? The Army of the United States is today the smallest of any of the great powers; it is, as the President has well said, merely a police force, and, as the Secretary of War has announced, inadequate for the vast work of peace which it is required to perform. It is 32,000 men below the strength authorized by the national defense act, and is insufficient in commissioned personnel. The Navy is authorized by treaty with other great powers to maintain a 5-5-3 standard; and yet it is below that standard.

The System Means Public Welfare

Obviously, the Regular Army is insufficient for the defense of the United States in case of danger. It is seeking as a part of American policy to maintain a reservoir upon which to draw in time of emergency. In the National Guard and from the civilians, who were officers during the Great War, it has developed a splendid reserve. The Army and the country naturally are proud of them. They constitute a potential force always available, and must be taken into the calculation of any foreign power that contemplates the possibility of an attack upon us. The Reserve officers, as time goes on, will gradually disappear. Age is inexorable. They will be replaced by graduates of the R.O.T.C. Thus, the latter are as essential in the scheme of national defense as the Reserve officers, and indeed the National Guard and the Regular Establishment themselves. Likewise, depending as the country does upon its citizenry for defense, it is important that there should be military training in the schools. Aside from the great personal benefits flowing to the individual from this training, there is the advantage which comes from the partial preparation for emergency, and above all the consciousness abroad that the United States has at least partially trained strength upon which it can rely. In short, the present policy of the United States is an insurance against war so necessary that its importance cannot be overestimated.

Maintain The Army

To keep this system, this necessary system, in operation, to assure the United States continuous peace, there cannot be any abandonment, any modification of the basic plan of the national defense act. Nor can there be any further reduction of the Army, since it is now under-officered and under-manned for the performance of the duties which the training course has imposed upon it. A slight but regrettable reduction in the enlisted strength was proposed in the Budget. The House is about to approve this cut. But in the Senate there is an understanding of the great importance of maintaining the Army at its present strength, and a determined effort will be made in that chamber to authorize an appropriation that will permit it.

REVEILLE

By BUGLER BILL

*John L. Lewis and the coal barons
had a narrow escape in Philadelphia the
other day—they got careless for a minute
and almost ended the strike.*

The coal man this winter is getting his motto from Bill Nye: "The fuel and his money are soon parted."

TO A BOOTLEGGER

*"Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye?"
It is hard to pick sense
From such an awful lie.
Such a fib makes me sigh,
Why commit a sin?
You know you have no rye—
Your pocket's full of gin!*

Helen Wills sustains a serious net loss at Nice.

SIC 'EM, CAL!

*Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man,
I'll break your bread trust as fast as
I can.
Prick it and pat it, and mark it with C,
I'll put you in jail if you monkey with
me.*

Mussolini has forbidden the wearing of masks in Italy, but when is he going to take his own off?

*Stockholm has a famous surgeon who
sings songs to his patients while he
saves 'em up, but most of the doctors
just whistle for the money.*

You can't eat your economy cake and have your Navy, too.

*Tennessee is enforcing a Sunday blue
law passed in 1803 that is almost as
antiquated as her antievolution statute.*

It's hard to tell from the Colonel's memoirs whether we were governed during the Wilson administration by the White House or the E. M. House.

*Virginia is going to abolish all the
Colonels on the Governor's staff. In
the old days "the corn was full of
kernels and the Colonels full of corn,"
but what's the use of keeping up a supply
of Colonels when there is no more
corn?*

We entertain a suspicion that Rupert Hughes is not going to avail himself of a favorable opportunity this week to get off a few wise cracks about Abraham Lincoln.

*"Lend me twenty bucks, old man."
"Bye and bye."
"That's what I want the twenty for."*

UNCLE ENOCH SAYS

Ah ain't never going ter git married, an' mo'over Ah'm going ter bring up mah chillun de same way.

One drink er licker goes er long way wid ole Josh Tiddins—he's nearly seven feet tall.

Dere ain't so much excitement in makin' de moonshine no mo', now dat everybody's doin' hit.

Florida has finally invented a squirt-less grapefruit—with all those real estate speculators around a fellow can't afford to have an eye closed for a fraction of a second.

Weather Bureau thinks it has invented something new in the word "smog" to denote a mixture of smoke and fog, but the Congressional investigating committees beat 'em to it years ago.

Dear Mr. Editor

NAVY WARRANT OFFICERS' PAY

Washington, Feb. 9, 1926.

Editor of Army and Navy Journal:

In Secretary Wilbur's letter of Jan. 13 to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs he made a statement which, according to the views of an interested warrant officer, virtually admits the need of an adjustment of the joint service pay act of June 10, 1922, in so far as the warrant officers are concerned.

Secretary Wilbur says that "while it is recognized that certain corrections could well be made in the matter of chief warrant officers' pay, nevertheless the department does not at this time desire to take the initiative in introducing any legislation looking to the relief of the particular group of officers." In further support of the warrant officers' contention is the Secretary's admission in this same letter that "the first six years of a chief warrant officer, under the present pay law, merits consideration and is worthy of remedial legislation, but that it is considered that the present pay after 6 and 12 years is adequate." This does not seem to be consistent, since even after six years' service the chief warrant officer does not actually receive an increase, for at sea his saved pay as warrant officer is \$189, and his pay as a chief warrant officer after six years is \$183.33. After nine years' commissioned service, the pay is \$191.67, an increase of \$2.67 a month. The only substantial increase a chief warrant officer now receives is after 12 years, and then the average chief warrant officer has only about two more years' service before becoming due for retirement after 30 years.

The thanks of the warrant officers is due the Army and Navy Journal for its able summary of the situation in its editorial on the subject in its issue of Jan. 30. That the matter is gaining the attention of Congress is evidenced by the introduction of three bills for their relief by Representatives Royal Johnson, of South Dakota, J. J. McSwain, of North Carolina, and Melvin McLaughlin, of Nebraska. It is only fair to assume that once Congress is convinced of the justice of the warrant officers' arguments there will be every disposition to correct the injustice caused by the joint service pay act of 1922.

NAVY WARRANT OFFICER.

N.G. WANTS DRESS UNIFORM

Freeport, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1926.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

Of late several articles have been published in your Journal concerning a change in uniform.

Most of these articles are in favor of a change of some sort so that officers can appear at functions, afternoon or evening, in some sort of garb that would permit them to feel as though they were really dressed up.

I attend many functions at the various Army posts hereabouts and usually in the course of discussion leading to the uniform comes up, and the verdict always seems to be that the Army should have some sort of dress uniform suitable for evening wear and in this I believe most men of the Regular service concur.

I am somewhat distressed to notice several of the recent articles concerning a change in uniform, that officers writing these articles take occasion to infer that the National Guard and the Reserve Corps are opposed to any change in uniform because of possible expense. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. The National Guard is more than anxious to have a change of uniform for dress purposes. As regards the Officers' Reserve Corps, with the exception of those who have served in the Army before the war, and who are familiar with the facts that the Army did have dress uniforms at that time, the general run of Reserve officers know very little about the uniform customs of the service in the past, and were they made familiar therewith, and were they made to realize how effective a dress uniform would be, I know that they would also be in favor of it.

Kindly give this space in your most valued paper, and in the meantime accept my hearty congratulations on the wonderful change made in the Army and Navy Journal of late.

Sincerely,

ROBERT T. RASMUSSEN,
Major, Cavalry Res.

ASK THE JOURNAL

W. B., Plattsburg, N. Y. Q. I held a commission as second lieutenant, bandleader, in 1919, while on active service in Germany. My commission expired upon my return to the United States, same year. Am I entitled to retirement as a warrant officer? A. If you were appointed as second lieutenant between the dates April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, you are entitled to retirement as a warrant officer. Otherwise, you are not. The law governing retirement as warrant officer provides that the officer must have been appointed between those dates, which was the actual war period.

A. B. K., San Antonio, Tex. I understand that Belgium has abolished her Cavalry altogether. If so, is this an indication that Cavalry is an obsolete arm? A. True, Belgium has abolished her Cavalry, but on the other hand England is doubling her Cavalry force, the recent British Army maneuvers having shown conclusively that Cavalry will play a major part in future warfare.

L. K. P., New York City. Q. Did the rigid airship play any part in the battle of Jutland? A. Yes. The Germans had several ships of the Zeppelin type engaged in the battle in observation, etc.

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PARIS NOVELTIES

By COUNTESS MARY TOLSTOY

The great charity fete of the winter season in Paris, the Franco-American ball, took place recently. It was held in the beautiful seventeenth century salons of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was offered by the Government. This is where the kings and queens who come to Paris on official visits are lodged, and is also where the meetings of the peace conference took place in the winter of 1919. I remember standing on the sidewalk one snowy day and seeing Lloyd Gorge, Clemenceau and Wilson, one after the other, drive up and enter.

Like all charity balls, it was a mixed affair, but on the whole the dresses were very elaborate and well worth seeing. Although the lighting of the huge crystal chandeliers was trying to complexions (how much better people must have looked when real candles were lighted there instead of tiny electric bulbs); cruel to the elderly and middle aged and unflattering to the young, yet it brought out the embroidery on the frocks and made the jewels glitter. And jewels there were in quantities.

There were an unusual number of older women present, and I noticed that a great many of them wore steel dresses. There were designs in black and steel cut beads, giving a general greyish tone. One attractive model had long slender leaves marked out in black beads on a steel beaded background. Many other dresses had designs of colored beads, toning in with the dress. One was a cyclamen georgette, over which ran gold threads on which were mounted tiny brilliants. A dainty design was marked out in steel, reddish and gold beads. Another dress was of old rose, on which were corals and turquoises. There were not many velvet frocks, which is surprising, considering the time of year. I saw a lovely one, however, in rose velvet. The skirt was made of petals, and the corsage was a separate piece, supple, but fitting tightly at the hips with a girdle tied at the side. On the shoulder was a large rose, of a slightly deeper shade.

I noticed a great many evening shoes made of bright gold. They were usually in sandal form, and were worn with all light colored frocks. The flesh-colored stocking is still supreme. I saw no gloves at all. Fans were carried, wide ostrich plumes with the center plume the longest, giving a rather pointed effect.

RECIPES

One Dollar for each one published sent by a subscriber or immediate family

CHICKEN CURRY.—Cut a chicken at the joints, and remove breast bones. Wipe, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and brown lightly in hot butter. Put in a stewpan. Fry one large onion cut in thin slices in the butter left in the pan, adding more if necessary, until colored, not browned. Add one large tablespoon of flour, one teaspoon of sugar, and one tablespoon of Cross and Blackwell's curry powder, and brown them in the butter. Add slowly one cup of water or stock, and one cup of strained tomatoes, and salt and pepper to taste. Pour this sauce over the chicken and simmer one hour, or until tender. Add one cup of hot milk or cream, boil one minute longer and serve with border of broiled rice. Side dishes of grated cheese, shredded coconut, peanuts crumbled, toasted bread crumbs and chutney (Major Gray's is good)—a little of each is added to a portion. Rabbit, veal and lamb may be curried this way.—Mrs. S. A. Campbell, 2015 University Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JAM CAKE.—To one and a half cups sugar creamed with two-thirds cup of butter, add one cup of jam. Add alternately 3 cups of flour and 1 cup sour milk, mixed with one-half teaspoon of soda. Mix one teaspoon of baking powder with flour. Beat in three eggs and flavor with one teaspoon of cinnamon. Bake whole in slow oven for forty minutes.—Mrs. Richard M. Sandusky, Fort Benning, Ga.

MILITARY ACADEMY CANDIDATES

The following candidates have been designated for the U.S. Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on Mar. 2, 1926, with a view to admission to the Academy on July 1, 1926:

Alaska, Delegate Sutherland, A. R. Kerwin, 1st alt., Haines.

Colorado, 3d district, C. R. Anderson, 631 Arizona Ave., Trinidad.

Georgia, 11th district, M. F. Highsmith, Maxley; J. W. Simmons, 1st alt., Brunswick; W. B. Glascock, Jr., 2d alt., Waycross.

Kentucky, 8th district, B. Hamlett, Columbia; H. F. Ewing, 1st alt., Junction City; H. Carrier, 2d alt., Lancaster.

Massachusetts, 8th district, L. T. Talcott, 52 Allison St., West Medford; E. W. Clemons, 1st alt., 79 Gould St., Wakefield; C. D. Keyes, 2d alt., 139 Highland Ave., Arlington.

Michigan, 8th district, G. H. Fitzpatrick, 1st alt., 501 Vauconsant St., St. Johns; 11th district, H. W. Noack, 703 Ford Ave., Alpena; L. Heinrichs, 2d alt., 606 Sommerville Ave., Menominee.

Minnesota, 6th district, T. H. Matthew, Wadena; N. S. White, 1st alt., Big Lake; H. M. Price, 2d alt., Ironton; R. C. Hutchinson, 1st alt., Brainerd.

Mississippi, 6th district, J. C. Gordon, 1st alt., 724 Morton St., Hattiesburg; W. J. Hubbard, Jr., 2d alt., Route No. 3, Mt. Olive; C. E. Leydecker, 2d alt., Bay St., St. Louis.

Missouri, 7th district, W. E. Bergfelder, 2d alt., Sedalia; 14th district, K. Hancock, Crane; J. Fent Chapin, Jr., 1st alt., Willow Springs; T. Irwin, 2d alt., Perkins.

New Hampshire, 1st district, J. L. Duerr, 26 Fenton Ave., Laconia.

New Jersey, Senator Edwards, W. S. Hall, Jr., 1st alt., 823 East 22d St., Paterson.

New York, Senator Copeland, E. A. Kenny, 219 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn; J. H. McAleer, 2d alt., 544 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo; 4th district, W. A. Kassenbrock, 1st alt., 338 Clinton St., Brooklyn; 10th district, W. S. J. Thompson, 854 Greene Ave., Brooklyn; H. Friedberg, 1st alt., 441 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn; H. L. Olsen, 2d alt., 450 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn; 30th district, E. V. Kolbie, 9 Hawk St., Schenectady; 41st district, J. H. McAleer, 2d alt., 46 Goodell St., Buffalo.

North Carolina, 3d district, S. H. White, Pollocksville; C. R. Hassell, 1st alt., Beaufort; R. W. Epstein, 2d alt., Goldsboro; 7th district, W. J. Moore, Asheboro; N. A. Neal, 1st alt., Liberty; E. C. Fields, 2d alt., Carthage.

North Dakota, 3d district, M. V. McCurdy, Washburn.

Ohio, 17th district, R. R. Van Atta, Granville.

Oregon, 2d district, E. Berry, Arlington; J. B. Heyburn, Jr., 1st alt., 1000 Broadway, Bend; P. C. McKim, 2d alt., 1533 Second St., Baker.

Pennsylvania, 2d district, F. C. Quinn, 1214 North 8th St., Philadelphia; 17th district, R. C. Edson, 2d alt., Benton.

South Carolina, 4th district, E. B. Martin, 171 Broad St., Clinton; T. A. Broom, 1st alt., 75 Leonard St., Spartanburg.

South Dakota, 1st district, A. R. Olson, 1st alt., Sioux Falls; W. B. Vennard, 2d alt., Westington Springs.

Tennessee, 4th district, W. G. Lingo, 1st alt., West; J. S. Sherrill, Jr., 2d alt., Hendersonville; J. N. Luton, 1st alt., Bloomington Springs; J. B. Ray, 2d alt., Chestnut Mound.

Virginia, 4th district, H. R. Hill, Burkeville; E. L. Morrison, 1st alt., Petersburg; R. J. Wood, 2d alt., 620 Lawrence St., Petersburg.

West Virginia, 1st district, F. D. Atkinson, New Cumberland; G. J. Ratcliffe, 1st alt., 3627 Jacob St., Wheeling; J. L. Hatch, Jr., 2d alt., 562 Pierpont Ave., Fairmont.

Wisconsin, 2d district, A. B. O'Meara, 902 Walnut St., West Bend; 4th district, F. H. Tapping, 572 Marshall St., Milwaukee.

United States at Large, President Coolidge, T. J. Fanning, 2212 El Cajon Ave., San Diego, Calif.

National Guard

Maine, E. L. Doyle, Pvt. 1st cl., Battery C, 24th C.A., 30 Appleton Hall, Brunswick, Me.

California, E. B. Osthues, Pvt., Co. A, 134th Inf., 903 7th St., Modesto; R. M. Cheal, Sgt. Co. A, 159th Inf., 711 Jean St., Oakland; G. L. Bettman, Sgt. Battery D, 250th C.A., 554 24th Ave., San Francisco.

SAILING FOR ABROAD

Among the officers who sailed on the transport Cambrai from Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 12, enroute to Hawaii, Manila, and China, were Gen. C. D. Rhodes, U.S.A.; Rear Adm. Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; Col. E. J. Timberlake, Q.M.C.; Col. A. S. Morgan, F.D., and Col. Henry I. Raymond, U.S.A., Ret. There were also 950 enlisted men recruited from New York City and vicinity, bound for foreign stations. Nearly two-thirds of the newly enlisted men are for service in the garrisons of Hawaii. Detachments also will be landed at Panama, the Philippine Islands, and at Tientsin, China.

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ARMY ENLISTED MEN CANDIDATES TO U.S.M.A.

The following candidates, comprising enlisted men of the Regular Army, have been designated for the U.S. Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning Mar. 2, 1926, with a view to admission to the Academy on July 1, 1926:

1st Corps Area

F. C. Wing, cpl., Co. H, 5th Inf.; E. D. Warner, Pvt., Hq. Btry., 11th C.A.; F. Kowalski, Jr., cpl., F.D.

2d Corps Area

G. J. Armstrong, Pvt., 51st Ord. Co., Amm., Del., Ord. Res. Depot; D. F. Carlson, Pvt., U.S.M.A., det. of F.A., D.E.M.L.; E. R. Carlson, Pvt., Hq. Co., 26th Inf.; R. W. Creswell, Pvt., 1st cl., 14th Photo Sec., A.S.; P. J. Diehl, cpl., Co. F, 1st Engrs.; M. L. Harding, Pvt., 1st cl., U.S.M.A., det. of F.A., D.E.M.L.
V. T. Herrick, Pvt., 15th Sig. Ser. Co.; R. C. Huggins, Pvt., 15th Sig. Ser. Co.; C. Lewis, Pvt., Hq. Co., 26th Inf.; H. J. McCready, Pvt., 1st cl., Co. E, 26th Inf.; E. L. McGuire, Pvt., U.S.M.A., det. of F.A., D.E.M.L.; M. M. Mendell, Pvt., det. of Field Music, U.S.M.A., D.E.M.L.; F. W. Novak, Pvt., 1st cl., Btry. C, 62d C.A.; C. V. Pearson, Pvt., 29th Ord. Co.

3d Corps Area

J. H. Jones, Pvt., Hq. Btry., 12 C.A.; A. S. Holder, Pvt., 1st cl., Btry. C, 52d C.A.

4th Corps Area

H. C. Anderson, Jr., Pvt., Co. F, 22d Inf.; T. T. Carter, Pvt., Howitzer Co., 29th Inf.; J. Daily, Pvt., Co. A, 7th Engrs.; W. J. King, Pvt., Hq. Co., 22d Inf.; R. S. McConnell, Pvt., Co. K, 22d Inf.; H. Oppenheimer, Pvt., 1st cl., Hq. Troop, 6th Cav.

J. G. Pitcher, Pvt., Co. K, 22d Inf.; L. D. Pruitt, Pvt., Inf. Sch. Det.; C. Van B. Sawin, Pvt., 1st cl., Inf. Sch. Det.; W. B. Vaughn, cpl., Co. G, 29th Inf.; N. R. Walker, Pvt., 1st cl., Co. G, 29th Inf.; F. C. Waldrop, Pvt., Co. I, 22d Inf.; C. L. Webb, Pvt., 1st cl., Co. —, 29th Inf.

5th Corps Area

H. R. Moore, Sgt., 18th Sig. Ser. Co.; H. B. Murphy, Pvt., Co. C, 10th Inf.; J. J. Rockwell, cpl., Co. I, 10th Inf.

6th Corps Area

F. R. Redden, Pvt., 1st cl., 1st Obs. Sqdn. A.S.; R. Youell, Pvt., Hq. Det., 1st Sqdn., 14th Cav.; D. L. Wicker, Pvt., 94th Pursuit Sqdn. A.S.; F. D. Blair, Sgt., 1st Pursuit Group Hq. A.S.

7th Corps Area

C. A. Brandt, Pvt., 1st cl., A.S. Det.; H. H. Jeffrey, Pvt., Hq. Co., 3d Inf.

8th Corps Area

V. V. Cummings, Pvt., 1st cl., Btry E, 15th F.A.; C. E. Jurney, Pvt., Btry E, 12th F.A.; T. F. Bogart, Sgt., Btry. C, 1st F.A.; W. V. E. Cunningham, Pvt., Btry B, 1st F.A.; M. D. Patterson, cpl., Co. F, 1st Inf.; E. J. Wisniewski, Pvt., 1st cl., Hq. Co., 3d Inf. Brig.
S. W. Brindley, Pvt., Wagon Co. No. 25, Q.M.C., 1st Cav. Div. Tr.; D. H. Downing, Pvt., Q.M.C.; H. G. Rhoten, Pvt., Tp. "A," 8th Cav.; D. J. Turpin, Pvt., Hq. and Service Co., 2d Engrs.; J. Goetz, Pvt., Service Tr., 8th Cav.; F. Le Doux, Pvt., 1st cl., 12th Obs. Sqdn., A.S.

9th Corps Area

M. R. Tyson, Pvt., 1st cl., Tr. A, 11th Cav.; R. S. Earle, Pvt., 1st cl., Hdqrs. Co., 30th Inf.; E. W. Michener, cpl., Btry. "E," 10th F.A.

District of Washington

W. L. Rousseau, Pvt., Serv. Trp., 3d Cav.; C. E. Bienenmann, Pvt., Co. L, 12th Inf.; DeF. H. Celdon, cpl., Co. A, 29th Engr.

Hawaiian Department

D. W. Beale, Pvt., 1st cl., Hdqrs. Det., Spec. Trps., Haw. Div.; T. J. Beck, Pvt., Co. A, 27th Inf.; Z. H. Currier, Pvt., 1st cl., 74th Ord. Co.; E. H. Heimerdinger, Pvt., 1st cl., Co. D, 36th Inf.; C. L. Hutton, Pvt., Btry F, 64th C.A.; R. Maynard, Pvt., Serv. Btry., 11th F.A.
B. G. Nixdorf, Sgt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; J. B. Noble, Pvt., 1st cl., Co. B, 19th Inf.; S. Roth, Pvt., Hdqrs. Btry., 64th C.A.; H. E. Shaw, Pvt., Btry. F, 13th F.A.; St. C. Slagle, Pvt., Btry. D, 13th F.A.; B. A. Wright, Pvt., Hdqrs. and Serv. Co., 3d Engrs.; H. Winters, Pvt., 1st cl., 6th Pursuit Sqdn.

Panama Canal Department

F. H. Drake, Pvt., 1st cl., Hdqrs. Btry. and Combat Train, 4th F.A.; M. A. Fosse, cpl., Co. "C," 33d Inf.; C. A. Johnson, Pvt., Btry. G, 4th C.A.; R. D. Johnston, Pvt., Btry. G, 4th C.A.; E. R. Rankin, cpl., Hdqrs. Btry., 4th C.A.; M. K. Withee, Pvt., 1st Btn. Sec. Serv. Btry., 4th F.A.

Philippine Department

R. R. Danek, Pvt., 1st cl., Co. B, 15th Inf.; C. C. Chevalier, Pvt., Btry. C, 59th C.A.; R. J. Maguire, Pvt., 1st cl., Btry. G, 59th C.A.

MSTR. SGT. WARD, U.S.A., RETIRES

Mstr. Sgt. John E. Ward, D.E.M.L., was retired on Jan. 28, 1926, at Atlanta, Ga., after serving the equivalent of 30 years. He first enlisted on May 9, 1898, and has served from private through all the N.C.O. grades up to and including the highest. During the World War he served as a temporary second and first lieutenant, Maj. Gen. Hagood in announcing the retirement in G.O. No. 1, says: "The retirement of Sergeant Ward marks the close of a long and honorable career as a soldier of the United States. His record of service, loyalty and application to duty is an enviable one and is one to be emulated by all men who have the best interest of their country and themselves at heart."

THE RESERVE FORCES

FEW RESERVE OFFICERS OF 307TH CAV. WILL ATTEND UNIT CAMP.—A very poor response has been received from 74 letters of inquiry sent out a few weeks ago to assigned and attached officers of the 307th Cavalry asking them whether or no they would attend active duty training at the unit camp of their regiment at Ft. Myer, Va., from April 26 to May 9. Only 11 officers of the 74 written to agreed to attend the camp, 40 asked to be excused for various reasons, and no less than 23 officers failed to make any reply to the letter.

Only about 15 percent of the officers of the regiment will therefore be present. It is greatly regretted that so many officers (85 percent) will be unable to attend, and it is also regretted that about 31 percent of them made no reply on this very important subject.

SIXTY-SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION ORGANIZED RESERVES.—The following officers of the 62d Cavalry Division have accepted notifications to attend active duty training at the headquarters of the division at Townsville, Md., May 2-16: Lt. Col. C. W. Cochran, Engr-Res., Asst. C. of S., G-1; Maj. C. E. Gibson, QM-Res., Division Q.M.; Maj. G. H. Cherrington, Ord-Res., Div. O.O.; Capt. R. J. McCandlish, MI-RES., Asst. to Asst. C. of S., G-2; Capt. H. Beckett, Ord-Res., C.O. of 582d Ord. Co.; 1st Lt. J. L. Brown, AG-Res., postal officer at Div. Hdqrs.

NORTH CAROLINA RESERVES.—The Reserve Officers' Association of the 10th District of North Carolina at their recent annual meeting at Asheville, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Maj. Thomas E. Cox; vice president, Maj. C. S. McTire; treasurer, Capt. R. B. Lindsey; secretary, Lt. R. T. Hopkins; judge advocate, Maj. J. H. Cathey.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION, ORGANIZED RESERVES.—The program of active duty training for the units of the 81st Division, O.R., for 1926, is as given below:

The following units have been selected for 15 days' active duty training during the coming summer. The headquarters of these units and the station where they train are as follows, and will be for 15 days between the dates specified:

Eighty-first Tank Co., Raleigh, N. C., to Camp McClellan, Ala., April-May; 324th Infantry Regiment, Memphis, Tenn., to Camp McClellan, Ala., July 6-20; 316th Field Artillery, Raleigh, N. C., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., July 6-20; 317th Field Artillery, Knoxville, Tenn., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., July 6-20; Hq. Co., 81st Division, Knoxville, Tenn., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., April; 321st Infantry Regt., Raleigh, N. C., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., June-July; 322d Infantry Regt., Greensboro, N. C., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., March-April; Headquarters 81st Division, to Knoxville, Tenn., April-June; 81st Div. Signal Co., Nashville, Tenn., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Jan.-June; 306th Eng. Regt., Knoxville, Tenn., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., April-June.



With their backs
to the wall

And a song on their lips. That's how men who know P and G, the White Naphtha Soap, sing its praises. Its use means cleaner clothes with less work. The secret of its wonderful cleansing power is in its ingredients. Washing clothes without P and G is like trying to get out of the barracks without a pass. Your post exchange carries P & G for your convenience.



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CINCINNATI

NATIONAL GUARD

SECRETARY OF WAR GIVES LATEST NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH AND APPROPRIATIONS.—Secretary of War Davis on Jan. 29 furnished the president of the Senate for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs the latest data concerning the strength of the National Guard, appropriations, etc. The total number of the National Guard and how divided in the various military branches on Oct. 31, 1925, was as follows: Infantry (including tanks), 95,838; Field Artillery, 33,431; Cavalry, 12,235; Coast Artillery (including anti-aircraft), 13,725; Engineers, 7,576; Air Service, 1,636; Signal Corps, 155. Total line, 164,596.

The total of the staff departments were 13,908, divided as given below: Medical, 5,474; trains, 2,310; state staffs, division headquarters, 643; special troops, 4,552. This makes a grand total of both line and staff of 178,504.

The total authorized strength on Oct. 31, 1925, was 183,519. The Secretary of War stated that on Jan. 7, 1926, he had authorized an increase of 2,211 in the strength of the National Guard, so with this increase the total now authorized is 185,730. The total sum appropriated by the states alone for the fiscal year of 1925 was \$11,941,012.18. The total amount of funds authorized by law for the National Guard for the year closing June 30, 1925, was \$31,232,208. The total amount of Federal funds expended by the National Guard during that time was \$30,391,306.86. The total amount spent for the Air Service for the National Guard for the year ending June 30, 1925, totaled \$807,343.40. The contemplated expenditures for Air Service units of the National Guard during the fiscal year of 1926 aggregate \$1,033,193.30.

The above totals do not include the value of equipment issued without charge to Militia Bureau funds, which, for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926, will approximate \$985,312.44 and \$1,136,899.50, respectively.

NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION N. Y. N. G.—One of the most important resolutions, passed at the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, at Syracuse on Feb. 5, was one taking exception to the action of the state legislature in failing to provide for new armories in making its \$10,000,000 appropriations to the National Guard. Col. Charles E. Walsh, 10th Infantry, who introduced the resolution, suggested that a certain sum be set aside each year for repairing the present armories and erecting new ones. Brig. Gen. F. W. Ward and Colonel Walsh were named to bring the resolution before the legislature.

The annual election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Brig. Gen. Robert W. Marshall, president; Col. William F. Schohl, 1st vice president; Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, 2d vice president; Lt. Col. William J. Costigan, treasurer; Capt. William J. Mangine, Albany, secretary. Cols. Walter A. DeLamater and James R. Howlett were named on the executive committee. The association decided to hold the 1927 convention in the city of Rochester.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARDSMEN COMPETE IN DRILLS.—The annual competitive drill of the 251st Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.C., Col. W. G. Gastil, was held at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 26. Battery A, commanded by Capt. F. B. Haines, won the Union-Tribune cup for general efficiency and also the Sun cup for attendance at drill. Battery C, under command of Capt. John H. Sherman, won the Chamber of Commerce trophy for work in the drill, while Capt. L. A. Murrell's headquarters tied with Battery A for the Ft. Rosecrans recruiting trophy. A squad from Battery D, at Long Beach, under Sgt. Tex Langdon, won the squad competition, taking nine bronze medals. Sgt. Stewart Godden, of Battery E, San Pedro, carried off the silver medal as the best drilled man in the entire regiment. Capt. Gordon Carrington, U.S.A., is the Army instructor. The judges at the drill were Maj. A. W. Roshe, of the Infantry Reserve Corps; Capt. T. A. Davis, commandant of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy; Capt. A. J. O'Keefe, commandant of the San Diego High School R.O.T.C.; and Lt. Otto R. Stillinger, U.S.A., in charge of Organized Reserves in San Diego.

WASHINGTON GUARDSMEN TO TRY FOR WEST POINT.—The following members of the National Guard of the State of Washington have been nominated as candidates for appointment to the U.S.M.A.: Pvt. Homer L. Marcy, Howitzer Company, 161st Infantry, Wenatchee; James C. Lenfest, Battery K, 248th Coast Artillery, Snohomish; Fred W. Llewellyn, Jr., Medical Department Detachment of the 146th Field Artillery, Seattle, and Cpl. Ensley M. Llewellyn, Headquarters Troop, 24th Cavalry Division, Tacoma. Sgt. Myril E. Smiley of Company F, 161st Infantry, Walla Walla, has been appointed principal from the fourth congressional district by Congressman John W. Summers. This makes five members of the Washington National Guard who are eligible to enter the Military Academy, subject to the entrance examinations. One member of the National Guard of this state entered the Military Academy a year ago and another former member will graduate next June as a second lieutenant.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES PROTEST AGAINST PACIFICISM.—National Guard and Reserve officers from Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire assembled at Laconia, N. H., a few days ago to consider the ways and means of mobilizing public opinion against what was termed the latest and most threatening drive of pacifism on schools and colleges that include the military training in their course of instruction.

There were many speakers during the three days' meeting who pointed out the imperative need for developing an intelligent enthusiasm for building better citizens, and to devising means for counteracting propaganda work of pacifists and others against essential military training. The value of training the youth of the nation in discipline and right living was emphasized, and this was held to be the only sure way to deal with the spirit of lawlessness in many sections of the country. Chaplain Otto E. Duerr, O.R.C., pastor of the Unitarian Church, preached a sermon to the officers and citizens, and denounced in ringing terms the false use of religion, as he termed it, as a cloak for pacifism.

In The Radio Field

The Signal Corps of the Army did not fare so well in appropriations for the Signal Service of the Army, there being only \$1,908,522 recommended. This, as the report accompanying the bill states, is "apparently a reduction of only \$19,948 under the amount for the current fiscal year, but in reality amounts to a reduction of almost \$200,000 in the funds for the general purposes of the Signal Corps, by reason of the fact that the amount from this appropriation which must be used for the purchase of radio sets for airplanes will be approximately \$180,000 in excess of the amount for the current year."

Four of the five new meteorological stations for model airways recently authorized by the Adjutant General of the Army, will be equipped with radio to broadcast the weather reports. The Signal Corps of the Army is cooperating with the Air Service and the stations should be in working order by Mar. 1. Kansas City, Dallas, Muskogee and Cumberland will have the radio installation for broadcasting. Uniontown will report meteorological conditions by telephone to Langin Field, Ill., and the data will be broadcasted from there to Bolling and McCook Fields.

The Navy Bureau of Engineering is discontinuing the practice of requiring manufacturers to submit radio "B" batteries for test and approval, but will continue the "acceptance" when the batteries are delivered. The Bureau of Standards has been asked to keep the Navy Department informed in regards to radio "B" batteries which have successfully passed its tests.

Three model "RF" receivers were installed on the U.S.S. Seattle and U.S.S. Wyoming prior to their departure for winter maneuvers. The Westinghouse Works, East Springfield, Mass., are completing 10 a week for further installation on other ships of the fleet.



Soft For You

By his official approval of the new model lapel collar service coat for officers and enlisted men, Secretary of War Davis makes it possible for you to be comfortably dressed, at last.

Snappier than the old fashioned "stiff collar," the smart style of the Van Heusen is always "at attention," for the style is woven into it by special looms. Van Heusens cannot wilt and they do not wrinkle.

Five years before this departmental ruling relative to "Removing The Chokers," to use Arthur Brisbane's graphic phrase, the Van Heusen collar released civilians from the tyranny of starch.

And—when you buy a Van Heusen you are really investing fifty cents—not just buying another collar, 'cause they come back from the laundry good as new.

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TOBIN BRONZE combines high tensile strength with great resistance to salt-water corrosion. It is supplied in shapes suitable for manufacturing bolts, rivets, turnbuckles, pump plungers, linings and valves, condenser plates, marine hardware, instruments and apparatus and as specially straightened and turned pump piston rods and shafting.

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U. S. NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COMPONENTS

NAVY AVIATION POLICY

Secretary Wilbur has formally approved the findings of the Board of Officers, headed by Rear Admiral M. M. Taylor, U.S.N., and consisting of 11 members, six of whom are in aviation, appointed by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to formulate a policy relating to aviation personnel of the Navy.

The report is a voluminous one and is accompanied by a minority report, signed by three of the aviators, covering one or two points in which there was minor disagreement. This dealt principally with the question of whether senior officers should be qualified as "aviators" without taking the full flying course, including "soloing," the minority holding that no exception should be made.

It is further accompanied by extensive comment from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. In approving the entire report the Secretary instructs the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics to confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aviation and take steps to carry out the provisos of the report and where legislation is needed to submit recommendations for it.

Following is a synopsis of the report:

The major problem given to the board as the result of its precept was (a) to recommend a policy to establish the proportion of officer pilots to enlisted pilots in the naval aeronautical organization and (b) to recommend a system of detail to duty by which line officers specializing in aeronautics could broaden their careers to an extent that they would be fitted to hold the higher commands in aviation and the usual ship or force commands given to rear admirals, captains and commanders in the Navy.

With regard to the ratio of officers versus enlisted pilots, the board's report as approved by the Secretary recommends that for the present the proportion of enlisted men be determined in accordance with a schedule based on allowance of enlisted pilots for certain types of planes, from which the total number is determined by multiplying the number of aircraft allowed yearly in the operating force plan by the number of enlisted men allowed each type of plane. This, of course, conforms to the present practice. The Bureau of Navigation, however, did recommend, and the recommendation was approved by the Secretary, that a

very interesting experiment be made, namely that one fighting plane squadron in the Navy be manned entirely by selected enlisted men with three commissioned officers to man and supervise the operation and that after a year's experience, upon a basis of the record of this squadron, the course of the department should be mapped out more clearly in relation to how and in what proportion enlisted pilots could be used.

In making recommendation upon the subject of what the naval aviator needs to broaden his career it was finally determined by the board that as soon as sufficient ships carrying aircraft get into the fleet so that the bulk of naval aviators therefore would be serving afloat, the young aviator if he desired to learn, and if the orders in the fleet required, would receive the same sort of junior officer training as to deck duties and watch and division duties, gunnery, engineering, etc., as the normal young naval officer serving afloat. The board, however, did recognize that as an officer grew older and is of the rank to take up some sort of administrative and executive duty on a ship in charge of a department and of lives and property that it is very essential that he be ordered directly as the head of a department and carry the responsibility under observation by more senior officers of the Navy. The board, therefore, recommended that no naval aviator be selected to the grade of commander until he had served at least one year on board a cruising ship as the head of a department as commanding officer, and the Bureau of Navigation further recommended that before such an officer held a command that he should have at least six months to a year's duty in navigation if his head of department detail had been as gunnery officer, senior engineer, first lieutenant.

To touch upon those recommendations which had not been adjusted in the report of the personnel board convened in Bureau of Aeronautics, the first one given consideration by the board which was of any importance was a medium of enabling the department to safeguard the property investment which the Government has in the new aircraft carriers and the leading commands and air stations and at the same time meeting the requirements of legislation which is pending as to ordering naval aviators in command of aircraft carriers. The board recommended that sufficient captains take the naval aviator's course to look out for the present situation until naval aviators now in the commands and lieutenant-commanders grade obtain more rank and experience. A short course was recommended by the board of about 100 flight hours, which a few years ago would have been considered a very long course of training for an aircraft pilot. A minority report on this

subject was submitted signed by three members of the board who considered that such captains should take the full course at Pensacola and that those who could not complete the full course should be made naval observers and those who could should be designated as naval aviators. The Bureau of Navigation in passing upon this endorsement to avoid the charge of bad faith recommended that the captains take the full course, which includes all the aerobatics, with a safety pilot, however, in the plane, where required. The remainder of the minority report touched only upon the question of wearing insignia and upon whether or not the class at the Naval Academy should first go to sea before going to Pensacola to become a naval aviator or whether he should go directly to Pensacola upon graduation.

The remainder of the board's report covered minor administrative matters such as: Young graduates of the Naval Academy should go to sea for a period before being detailed to Pensacola, that the designation of a naval aviator is considered a military designation, that so far as possible the designers of aircraft should be naval aviators who are qualified for all line duties. The board proposed in order that certain officers of the Construction Corps who are really not naval constructors but aeronautical engineers should become welded into the aeronautical organization, that they be given a chance to become line officers either for engineering only or for straight line duties if found qualified. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary except that transfers to the line for straight line duties was held for officers of the rank of lieutenant and below, and above that rank it was left open for engineering only. Of course, the carrying out of such a recommendation would require special legislation and the sentiment of Congress upon this subject might be that it was not necessary or desirable.

The board recommended that naval aviators who become physically disqualified for piloting an aircraft be retained in the aeronautical organization if their services were required for any particular work. This action is considered desirable because of the fact that what is required now in naval aviation is seasoned experience of officers who understand aviation and can do administration and hold commands.

The board affirmed what is now a well understood principle, that the more important aviation becomes the more necessary it is to broaden the knowledge of it rather than to restrict it among a few selected officers, and the board therefore recommended that all officers of the Navy be given some sort of a course in aviation. The Navy as a profession has always in its basic training held to a fundamental idea, and that is that every officer of the line should be familiar with the care and operation of all naval fighting material and in the operation of all types of ship and the use of all weapons which the Navy might use. It is therefore very obvious that the more importance aviation has as a naval weapon the more essential it is that every officer of the line be thoroughly indoctrinated and familiar with the uses and capabilities of the new weapon and that he be made a manipulator if by any means it is possible for him to become so. This training of course does not presume he is to be a naval aviator because a naval aviator as an officer who has had about 250 flight hours extending over a period of six months to be taught every little trick that goes with the handling of aircraft in single and combined units for spotting, fighting and bombardment purposes, etc. The board reaffirmed the departmental principle of all air organizations and the executive offices of them should be commanded eventually by naval aviators qualified in both line and aviation duties.

The portion of the original report of the Bureau of Aeronautics which bore upon the relation of the squadron organization of aircraft with that of a ship was considered by the board and the board recommended that it be referred to the commander-in-chief for study for the very obvious reason that he is responsible and already has in his fleet many squadrons of aircraft who are already based upon ships and becoming adjusted to the sea habit and sea organization. The board recommended the title of naval aviator should imply a military command and that other officers than line officers receive some sort of a pilot's certificate if their duties required that they know how to manipulate aircraft. They did, however, recommend that all officers now holding designations as naval aviators be allowed to retain them.

The board did not recommend any special warrant grades for aviation except in the case of aerographer. This recommendation was made because there is already a warrant grade from which any aviation enlisted rating can find promotion relief and in view of the fact that the examining board already makes allowance in examinations of such men for their specialized status in aviation by medium of optional aviation subject in the examination.

On the subject of enlisted ratings the board simplified the practice by doing away with the rating of aviation rigger and all riggers will enter the aviation rating they are most qualified to fill, that is, machinist's mates or carpenter's mates, etc. The board did recommend the establishment of the rating of aviation ordnance man, which further simplified present practice as at present there have to be gunners mates and torpedomen combined in the same organization. Hereafter, the ordnance man will be required to know all the ordnance material utilized by aircraft. The rating of photographer was made exclusively for the aviation branch to improve the quality of photographers and simplify the present practice in handling these ratings.

The board did not recommend a special rating of aviation radio man but recommended a method whereby every radio man who qualified in aircraft radio work would be kept track of and utilized.

The board further recommended the special short course for non-rated men at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, so that all men learning aviation will be put through an eliminative process and only men assigned who show aptitude for this line of work. The board recommended in conclusion that in view of the probable shortage of aviation officers in certain Naval Academy classes now in the grade of commander or lieutenant-commander that this subject be studied by the Bureau of Navigation and Aeronautics to see whether it will be necessary and desirable to obtain any more aviators from these classes. This covers the general range of the work of the board which has cleared up all minor matters at present needing adjustment in relation to naval aviation and adapting it to the naval administrative operating machinery.

NAVY COMMAND CHANGES

Few important changes in Navy command are scheduled for the immediate future. Comdr. Frederick V. McNair, Jr., executive of the Rochester, has been ordered to the Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C. Lt. Comdr. M. W. Hibbs has been relieved from duty as executive on the Ramapo and sent to the hospital. Lt. Comdr. Laurence Wild, now on duty as information officer at Pearl Harbor, is slated to relieve him. No orders have yet been issued for a successor to Comdr. Herbert F. Leary as assistant naval attaché at London, who is to go on Rear Admiral MacNamee's staff, but Comdr. John R. Beardall probably will be assigned.

MAINE MEMORIAL TABLET

The dedication ceremonies for the memorial tablet to be placed on the Maine monument at Havana in the name of the Spanish War Veterans will be held Feb. 15. President Machado, members of his cabinet and detachments of the armed forces of Cuba will take part. Two American destroyers and submarines will be there, and the United States Government will be represented by the following veterans of the war: State Department, Gen. Enoch Crowder, Ambassador to Cuba; War Department, Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale; Navy Department, Capt. W. T. Cluverius, and the Interior Department, Col. Winfield Scott, commissioner of pensions; Congress, Senator Rice W. Means and Representative Harold Knutson. The Spanish War Veterans' organization will be represented by Carmi A. Thompson, commander-in-chief, and the National Auxiliary by Mrs. Marie C. Williams, its president general.

U. S. SUBMARINES NEED 150 MEN

Rear Adm. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Navigation, announced on Feb. 8 that during the next six months' period the submarines of the U. S. Fleet (Battle Fleet and Control Force), will require replacements of approximately 150 men of ratings other than seaman and fireman. The bureau desires to transfer that number of men to the Submarine Training School at the Submarine Base, New London, for an eight weeks' course of training in submarine work preliminary to their assignment to individual submarines.

Men of the following ratings in the numbers indicated will be required as replacements and applications will be acted on in order of receipt: Chief electrician's mates, 8; chief radiomen, 10; chief machinist's mates or chief motor machinist mates, 4; radiomen, lower rating, 20; machinist's mates, lower rating, or motor machinist's mates, lower rating, 40; enginemen, 10; ship's cooks, 30; yeomen, lower ratings, 5; officers' stewards, 2; mess attendants, 15.

In addition to the foregoing ratings, some 50 men with the ratings of firemen and seamen will be required, in the proportion of about two seamen to one fireman.

NAVY WARRANT OFFICERS ENDORSE A. AND N. JOURNAL

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received a number of letters from commissioned warrant officers of the Navy commending its editorial, advocating an increase of pay for them, which appeared in its issue of Jan. 30. At the Electrical School, Norfolk, Va., the president of the club read the editorial to the assembled members and it was voted that a letter of thanks on behalf of the club be sent by the secretary to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U.S.S. CONSTELLATION MODEL

A model of the U.S.S. Constellation, made by enlisted men at Newport, R. I., was presented to Secretary Wilbur by Adm. E. W. Eberle on Feb. 9.

Bring the old set up to date

ANY set that uses UV-199 or UV-201-A Radiotrons can be made to give better volume and quality, with one simple change—whether it is a home made set or a manufactured set.

Simply substitute a new power Radiotron for the last tube. This requires only an inexpensive adapter, and a little extra current. And just ten minutes!

You won't know the old set after the change. No more rattles and blasts from driving the tubes beyond their power limit—but fuller tone and finer quality. One tube does it!

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RADIOTRON UX-120
The new dry battery power Radiotron UX-120 may be used in sets that employ Radiotron UV-199.

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ORDERS FOR THE NAVY

Commander-in-Chief
Calvin Coolidge, President
Secretary of the Navy
Curtis D. Wilbur

Assistant Secretary of the Navy
T. Douglas Robinson
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral E. W. Eberle

Effective February 1, 1926

Lt. J. M. Boit, to 3d Nav. Dist. New York; Lt. (j.g.) H. D. McIntosh, to U.S.S. McCawley. Ens. C. Adair, to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; W. W. Agnew, Jr., to further treat. Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital; S. M. Bailey, to U.S.S. Corry; W. P. Folk, to U.S.S. Toucey; E. S. L. Goodwin, to Battle Flt.; T. D. Napier, resignation accepted Jan. 30, 1926; J. B. O'Hara, to temp. duty Rec. Ship, New York; R. E. Perry, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.; J. T. Sheehan, to U.S.S. S-25; Lt. W. P. Mull (M.C.), to U.S.S. Rochester; Comdr. C. G. Mayo (S.C.), to Rec. Ship, New York; Lt. L. J. Maxson (C.C.), to duty involving duty. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

February 8

Effective February 2

Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, to command Dest. Sqdn., Battle Flt.
Capt. W. C. Watts, to naval attache, Am. Embassy, London, England.
Comdr. F. V. McNair, to temp. duty Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C.
Lt. Comdr. R. Gatewood, to treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; Lt. L. G. De Brohun, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; E. Swanson, to treat. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Boykin, to U.S.S. Moody; A. B. Cook, resignation accepted Mar. 31, 1926; E. Kirby-Smith, to U.S.S. Savannah; Ens. L. B. Edwards, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.
Lt. E. A. Sharp (M.C.), to continue treat.

Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; Lt. (j.g.) C. P. Burke (Ch.C.), to U.S.S. Whitney; Ch. Gun. J. M. Gately, to Rec. Ship, New York; Gun. W. W. Townsend, to U.S.S. Mississippi; R. E. W. R. McCutchan, to 14th Nav. Dist. for such duty as may be assigned; E. W. B. Craig, to U.S.S. Langley.

Effective February 3

Lts. (j.g.) T. C. Brownell, resignation accepted Feb. 2, 1926; H. C. Patton, to U.S.S. S-50; Ens. A. W. Bryan, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; R. I. Hicks, resignation accepted Feb. 28, 1926; J. L. Welch, to U.S.S. S-44 for duty.
Comdr. P. T. Dessez (M.C.), to U.S.S. Colorado; Lt. (j.g.) J. D. Brame (Ch.C.), resignation accepted Feb. 5, 1926; Ch. Bosn. G. A. Spedden, to Rec. Ship, New York.

Effective February 5

Comdr. H. F. Leary, to aide on staff Comdr. Dest. Sqdn., Battle Flt.
Lt. Comdr. H. T. Dickinson, to treat. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; C. J. McReavy, to home; Lts. J. H. Conyne, to obs. and further disposition Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; W. E. G. Erskine, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; H. H. Richards, to U.S.S. Sirius; G. L. Russell, to U.S.S. Sirius.
Comdr. O. J. Mink (M.C.), to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.; Lt. F. N. Pugsley (M.C.), to Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; R. B. Deming (S.C.), to treat. Nav. Hosp., New York.
Ens. H. C. Daniel, to U.S.S. King; Ch. Bosn.

(Continued on page 582)

U. S. FLEET

Admiral S. S. Robison, Commander in Chief, U.S.S. Seattle (flagship), Balboa, C. Z.

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 9, 1926

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.; vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City. Until Mar. 6 send mail for vessels of Battle Fleet in southern waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

BATTLE FLEET

Adm. C. F. Hughes, commander in chief (flagship, California).

Battleship Divisions

Vice Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander

Pennsylvania, California, Maryland, Arizona, New Mexico, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Colorado, San Pedro to Balboa; Nevada, at Bremerton; Tennessee, San Pedro, Calif.; Idaho, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Corry, Decatur, Farragut, Farenholt, Hull, Macdonough, Sumner, Chase, Henshaw, Doyen, J. F. Burnes, Kennedy, Kidd, Litchfield, McCawley, Marcus, Merwin, Percival, Meyer, Moody, Mullany, Robert Smith, Selfridge, Sinclair, Wood, San Diego to Balboa; La Vallette, Sloat, Omaha, Melvin, Yarborough, Kennedy, Reno, Somers, Zellin, Farquhar, Stoddert, San Diego to Balboa; Paul Hamilton, Bremerton; Altair, San Diego to sea; Shirk, McDermut, at Mare Island; Thompson, to Bremerton; Melville, Mare Island; Wm. Jones, Mare Island.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Arcostook, Langley, San Diego, to sea; Gannet, San Diego, to sea.
Submarine Divisions.—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Savannah (tdr.), S-28, S-29, S-24, S-25, S-27, San Diego, to Balboa.
S-4, S-5, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, S-23, S-26, at Mare Island, Calif.
Argonne at Mare Island, Calif.; V-1, at Portsmouth, N. H.; V-2, to Key West, Fla.

BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. George R. Marvell, Commander.
Procyon (F.), San Pedro to Balboa.
Mine Squadron 2.—Burns, Whippoorwill, to sea; Tanager, Tutuila, Samoa; Ludlow, Mare Island.

Train Squadron 1.—Antares, Brazos, Bridge, Balboa, C. Z.; Mercy, Philadelphia; Vestal, Balboa, C. Z.

Train Squadron 2.—Arctic, to Balboa; Kanawha, Cuyama, Medusa, Relief, Neches, San Pedro, to Balboa.

FORCES IN ATLANTIC

SCOUTING FLEET

Vice Adm. J. S. McKean, Commander

Battleship Division

Utah, Wyoming, New York, Balboa, C. Z.; Arkansas, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Florida, at Boston, Mass.; Texas, at Norfolk, Va.

Light Cruiser Divisions.—Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Richmond, Balboa, C. Z.; Marblehead, Trenton, Raleigh, Memphis, Detroit, Balboa, C. Z.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Converse, Flusser, at Philadelphia; Barker, Lardner, at Norfolk; Childs, at Boston; Borie, Balboa, C. Z.; Bainbridge, Kane, New York Yard; King, Boston, Mass.; McFarland, Overton, James K. Paulding, Starvane, Concord, Breck, Isherwood, Toucey, Colon, C. Z.; John D. Edwards, Bill-

ingsley, Dallas, Dale, Reid, Dobbin, Gilmer, Goff, Hopkins, Hatfield, Humphreys, Reuben James, Sands, Lawrence, Williamson, Brooks, Barry, Case, Sharkey, Putnam, Warden, Whipple, Whitney, Colon, C. Z.; Smith-Thompson, Tracy, to Key West.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Wright, Sandpiper, Teal, Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

CONTROL FORCE

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy

U.S.S. Camden (F.), at Taboga Islands

Mine Squadron 1.—Shawmut, Maury, Mahan, Lark, Mallard, Balboa, C. Z. Submarine Division.—O-1, O-2, O-3, at New London; N-1, N-2, N-3, Philadelphia; S-1, S-3, New London; T-3 at Key West; S-49, Portsmouth, N. H.; Bushnell, Norfolk; S-10, S-21, S-22, to Canal Zone; S-11, S-13, S-12, Taboga Island; S-50, Portsmouth, N. H.; S-15, S-16, S-19, Taboga Island; S-23, at Portsmouth, N. H.; O-4, O-7, O-10, O-8, O-9, O-6, S-42, S-45, S-43, S-44, S-47, Taboga Island, Panama.

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Destroyer Squadron.—Black Hawk, Bulmer, at Manila, P. I.; McCormick, Manila, P. I.; Edsall, Noa, Manila, P. I.; Parrott, at Cavite; Paul Jones, at Olongapo, P. I.; Pope, Sicard, at Manila, P. I.; Hulbert, MacLeish, Manila, P. I.; Peary, Stewart, Chefoo, China; Pillsbury, Shanghai; Truxton, Tsingtao, China; John D. Ford, Swatow, China; Pruitt, Preble, Wm. B. Preston, Simpson, Cavite, P. I.

Submarine Division.—Beaver (tdr.), S-31, S-35, Cavite, P. I.; S-30, S-32, S-34, at Manila, P. I.; Canopus (tdr.), S-36, S-37, S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, at Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.—Rizal (F.), to Cavite, P. I.; Bittern, Cavite, P. I.; Finch, Singapore; Hart, at Cavite, P. I.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Vice Adm. Roger Welles, Commander

Pittsburgh (F.), Naples, Italy; Scorpion, at Fiume, Italy; Bruce, to Bizerta; Chas. Ausburne, Villefranche, France; Coghlan, Lamson, Preston, to Bizerta, Tunis; Osborne, Marseilles, France.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chaumont, Mare Island; Hannibal, Gulf of Batabano, Cuba; Nokomis, La Isabella, Cuba; Henderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; Niagara, Philadelphia; Patoka, at Key West, Fla.

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Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant
Lieutenant Commander S. S. Yeandle, Aide to Commandant

COAST GUARD GAZETTE

A. A. Surg. H. M. Francisco, U.S.P.H.S., Seattle, assigned Unalga as medical officer, vice A.A. Surg. E. C. Nading, resigned.

Bosna. (T.) C. C. Cole, assigned duty as recruiting officer, Baltimore; (T.) M. Peterson, assigned as executive officer, Base 12, Anacostia, Wash.

Gun. (T.) H. Dickinson, Jr., assigned Manning, Norfolk, Va.

Pay Clk. (T.) H. E. Raby, Jr., assigned Fanning, New London, Conn.

Carpenters O. C. Olsen, assigned Base 1, Atlantic City; W. L. Dean, assigned Seneca, New York.

Pay Clk. (T.) B. Goldberg, Fanning, resignation accepted.

C. W. Whitney, of Washington, D. C., reappointed boatswain (T.) and assigned Base 1, Atlantic City, N. J.

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PERSONALS

Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter, U.S.A., gave a delightful Mexican dinner and bridge on Feb. 3 at Marfa, Tex., entertaining all the officers and ladies of the Post. There were some 40 guests. Tables, place cards and surroundings had much Mexican design and color and the prizes were beautiful serapes and Indian pottery. Among the guests were several prominent social people of Marfa. Col. and Mrs. Stodter have done a great deal in developing the social life of the Post, which is thoroughly enjoyed by the personnel of the 1st Cavalry and people of Marfa.

The 7th and 8th Cavalry, Ft. Bliss, Tex., exchanged areas and quarters Jan. 18-21. Temporary building and quarters built during the war, south of the South Gate, were taken by the 7th Cav., and their former quarters, barracks, etc., in the center of that Post are now occupied by the 8th Cav. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Keyes, U.S.A., entertained the officers and ladies of the 8th Cav. at luncheon Jan. 18, the day of the move. Maj. and Mrs. A. N. Milton, U.S.A., and Maj. and Mrs. A. D. Surles, U.S.A., were hosts to the officers and ladies of the 7th Cav.

Capt. William Holderman, U.S.A., has been assigned to Troop C, 2nd Machine Gun Squadron, Ft. Bliss, Tex., after completing a four year D.O.L. detail at Milwaukee, Wis.

Maj. Charles E. MacDonald, M.C., U.S.A., will be the speaker at the Masonic Lodge at Marfa, Tex., on Feb. 22. Major MacDonald has been a Mason for 28 years.

Mrs. R. E. de Russy, of Ft. de Russy, Hawaii, entertained with a tea on Jan. 19 to announce the engagement of her daughter, Claire Hyland, to Ens. Arthur Beverly Elliott, U.S.N. The guests were greeted at the door by little Marjorie de Russy, dressed in a white sailor suit and cap, who saluted and offered each guest a Special Navy Order to read which announced the engagement. Meses. Wallace Farrington, E. M. Lewis, Clarence Cooke, William Waring, Laurence Brown, Frederick Trotter and Edward McGettigan poured tea at half hour intervals, while Meses. Eric Danford, Paul Cole, Ray A. Dunn, and Ralph Sproull, Meses. Kletha, Kreuter, Marion Jaeger, Jean Angus, Virginia Murphy, Marguerite Fry, and Kay Fry assisted the hostesses. Miss de Russy is the great-granddaughter of Brig. Gen. R. E. de Russy for whom Ft. de Russy was named, and belongs to an old Army family. Ensign Elliott is a graduate of Annapolis of the Class of '24.

One of the delightful events of January at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., was the lecture by Maj. Vivien Gilbert, formerly of the English Army, on "The Last Crusade." The lecture was attended by about 400 and was preceded by a dinner for 150 at Pope Hall, both events being sponsored by the Ft. Leavenworth Woman's Club. Mrs. Clarence Lininger, president of the club, introduced the speaker in a most charming informal manner, and Major Gilbert's account of the British campaign in Palestine and the surrender of Jerusalem was amusing as well as instructive. The dinner and lecture were attended by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward L. King, U.S.A., and a large number of officers and their wives.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown, Inf., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Ray Winton, on Feb. 2, at Little Rock, Ark. Captain Brown is on duty as P.M.S. and T. Little Rock College, Little Rock.

Lt. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, late of the Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and former superintendent of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the civic and trade bodies of Washington at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., the night of Feb. 24. Colonel Sherrill is recognized as one of the first men to realize that Washington would eventually have a population of a million or more and to make plans for beautifying the city as it grew. He went from here to the high salaried post at Cincinnati, resigning from the Army to accept. More than 700 acceptances for the dinner have been received.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Porter Adams, U.S.N., entertained a small but distinguished company at dinner at the Hotel Martinique, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8,

in honor of Commander Adams' mother, Mrs. Charles Adams, of Brookline, Mass. Among the guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dryden, and Doctor Roy D. Adams.

Col. and Mrs. Ola Walter Bell, U.S.A., and their daughter, Miss Mildred Lucille Bell, entertained at dinner at their home in Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 30, in honor of Miss Claudia Barden, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William J. Barden, U.S.A., of Seattle, Wash., who is spending the winter in Baltimore. The guests included the Meses Frances Nolting, Page Beck, Elizabeth Statman, Virginia McNeill, Josephine Norris, Anne Colburn and Messrs. Jack Bell, Francis Weiskettle, St. Aubin Bell, Winfield Davis, Campbell Ryan, Donald Bell, and Lts. Howard Johns and Vonna F. Berger.

Capt. and Mrs. Victor A. Dash, U.S.A., Madison Barracks, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter, Jacquelyn Freer, on Jan. 22, 1926, at the House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown, N. Y.

Lt. and Mrs. Theodore M. Osborne, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Theodore Henry, on Feb. 2, 1926, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Gen. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone entertained in their quarters at a delightful polo tea for Lt. and Mrs. Harry McK. Roper following the two games of the mid winter polo tournament. In addition to the visiting players their guests included Gen. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Gen. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Storms, Col. and Mrs. John F. Preston, Col. and Mrs. Fred L. Munson, Mrs. Robert Davis, Col. and Mrs. F. E. Blackburn, Maj. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross, Andrew J. White, R. A. Osmun, William M. Connor, J. A. Willis, Capt. and Mrs. William W. Dick, George Newlove, Lewis F. Kosch, Capt. Tobin C. Rote and others.

Gen. George L. Dumont, Military Attache for France, decorated Maj. George W. Prettyman, O.R.C., with the cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, at Governors Island on Jan. 27. Preceding the ceremony General Dumont made a formal call on Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, the corps area commander. The French general was saluted with the cannons and the guard of honor was paraded. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Rivers gave a French breakfast after the ceremony, entertaining about 40 guests, the friends and relatives of Major Prettyman.

Col. John Millis, U.S.A., Ret., who resides at Fern Hall Hotel, 3250 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has had printed in pamphlet form an interesting paper he submitted for the Kansas City meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science several weeks ago. The paper is entitled "The Constructional History of the Solar System, and of Our Earth—A Speculation." The purpose of the paper is to outline a basis for a possible solution of numerous relative to the solar system in general, and especially in respect to many known characteristics of the earth which are still awaiting satisfactory answers.

The many friends of Miss Audrey Dale will be pleased to know that she is a member of "Ziegfeld's Palm Beach Nights," now playing at Palm Beach, Fla. Miss Dale has studied under Ned Wayburn and George Cole of New York. She is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick A. Dale, U.S.A., stationed at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

1st Lt. Carl Jette Rolph, Jr., O.R.C., Field Art. Reserve, of Colfax, Calif., has been ordered to active duty for a period of four months at Ft. Sill, Okla., as a student officer at the Field Artillery School for a special course of instruction for reserve officer of Field Artillery. Student officers are given instruction in all phases of Field Artillery work, including the actual firing of the big guns in a battery, care of animals, and the care and upkeep of the tractors which draw some of the guns in the motorized sections of the Artillery.

Two prominent Reserve officers of the 9th Corps Area, Lt. Col. Theodore H. Kruttschnitt, Q.M.R., of San Francisco, and Maj. David A. Maurier, Inf.R., of Seattle, have been detailed to attend the Reserve course of the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth. This course, which starts early in March, is of three months' duration.

Mrs. James E. Normoyle is the guest of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., at the Wyoming Apartments,

Washington, D. C. Mrs. Shanks entertained for her with a tea on Feb. 5.

Mrs. Test, wife of Maj. Frederick C. Test, G.S., U.S.A., who has been the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Spencer L. Wood, U.S.N., in Washington, D. C., has returned to Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

Comdr. Newton H. White, Jr., U.S.N., entertained at dinner Feb. 6 in the presidential dining room of the Mayflower, Washington, D. C., for his sister, Mrs. R. C. Webster, of Nashville, Tenn., who is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. S. C. Hooper, U.S.N. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Land, Comdr. and Mrs. S. C. Hooper, Comdr. and Mrs. A. W. Atkins, Comdr. M. R. Pierce, Mrs. L. D. Montgomery and Mrs. Dwight Chester.

Mrs. Rivers and Miss Myra Rivers, widow and daughter of Col. Tyree Rivers, spent several days lately in Kansas City as the guests of Mrs. Rivers' brother, Mr. Edward Fenlar. Mrs. Rivers and her daughter were extensively entertained during their stay in Kansas City. Miss Rivers is now the guest of friends at Ft. Leavenworth.

The many friends of Mrs. Scott, wife of Brig. Gen. William S. Scott, U.S.A., Ret., will be pleased to learn that she is convalescing at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., after an operation performed by the Doctors Mayo. The General and daughter, Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, are with her.

Mrs. Lewis Merriam, who makes her home with her son, Col. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., at 750 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Ga., gave an elaborate bridge luncheon on Jan. 28. Forty-two guests were seated at the table in the private dining room of the hotel. Bridge was afterward played in the card room adjoining. Mrs. Robert Darrah and Mrs. George F. Baltzell were honor guests. The Army contingent was largely represented, prizes being won by ladies from Ft. McPherson.

The fifth annual advanced course in preventive medicine at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., was started on Feb. 1, 1926, with the following officers: Lt. Col. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C.; Maj. Lee Roy Dunbar, M.C., and Maj. William R. Dear, M.C.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Welte, U.S.N., were among the recent arrivals at the Martinique, Washington, D. C. Commander Welte has recently been attached to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Capt. H. L. Black, U.S.A., of Camp Holabird, Md., is at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., for a short period.

Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, wife of Maj. Gen. Chamberlain, U.S.A., Ret., and daughter, Miss Carolyn Chamberlain, have taken rooms at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., for the remainder of the social season.

Lt. and Mrs. Chas. B. McVay 3d, U.S.N., and small son, joined Lt. McVay's parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Jr., at the Martinique, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. J. H. Read, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Read are at the Martinique as guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan. Mrs. Read is the sister of Mrs. Jordan and makes her home in Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Charles H. Adams, of Brookline, Mass., is visiting her son, Lt. Comdr. Porter Adams, U.S.N., at the Martinique, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, U.S.A., former chief Signal Corps officer of the Army, addressed the American Signal Corps Association meeting in Washington, D. C., Feb. 8. Lt. Col. Louis M. Evans, Reserve Corps.

Col. John F. Madden, G.S., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Ft. Hayes, Ohio, as assistant chief of staff for operations and training in the 5th Corps Area, will on Mar. 12 be assigned to duty as Chief of Staff of the 5th Corps Area. He relieves Col. T. E. Merrill, who goes on other duty.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke Coit, of St. Louis, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Ens. Paul Cunningham Crosley, U.S.N., at present on temporary duty in Washington, D. C. The date set for the wedding is rather indefinite owing to the uncertainty of Ensign Crosley's future duty, and will necessarily be a quiet family affair. Miss Coit formerly attended Miss Bennet's school of New York. Ensign Crosley, who met Miss Coit in Honolulu at completion of the Australian cruise, is a recent graduate of the

Naval Academy and son of Capt. and Mrs. Walter Selwyn Crosley, U.S.N., and brother of Lt. Floyd Stewart Crosley, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyo., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Elinore M. Fillebrown, of Bryn Mawr, Pr., to Maj. Arthur R. Underwood, U.S.A.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., U.S.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Marie, to Lt. Leonard J. Greeley, 5th F.A., U.S.A.

Lt. and Mrs. Rene Edward de Russy, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Claire Hyland, to Ens. Arthur Beverly Elliott, U.S.N., a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1924.

Miss Julia A. Howe, of 555 Edgecombe Ave., New York City, has announced the engagement of her nieces, Miss Ethel Howe to C. Rodney Smith, of Wolton, Wyo., and Miss Mary Howe to Edwin James Van Horne, of Baltimore, Md. The Meses Howe are graduates of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Kenwood, N. Y. Both Cadets Smith and Van Horne will graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in June. There will be a double wedding in July.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. A. Steinman, of San Diego, Calif., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothea Elizabeth Steinman, to Lt. James Shepherd Freeman, U.S.N., now on duty with the Scouting Fleet in Atlantic waters. The wedding is to take place in May. Miss Steinman is a sister of Mrs. Gilkeson, wife of Maj. Adlai H. Gilkeson, U.S.A. Lt. Freeman was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1921.

WEDDINGS

Mr. Herman B. Chubb, son of the late Col. Charles St. John Chubb, U.S.A., and Miss Julia Brice, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Brice, of Washington, D. C., were married on Jan. 23, 1926, in St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., the Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith officiating. Miss Brice's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Joline, of Philadelphia. The ushers were the four brothers of the groom, Joseph H. Chubb, of Chicago; Charles St. J. Chubb, Jr., of Columbus, Ohio; L. Warrington Chubb, of Pittsburgh; Wistar Morris Chubb, of New Haven, and Miss Brice's brother and brother-in-law, Arthur T. Brice, Jr., and Forsythe Joline, of Philadelphia.

The ceremony was one of beauty and dignity and of unusual interest to their families and friends, uniting as it does two of the old families of Washington. After a brief wedding journey they will go to Lawrence, Kans., where Mr. Chubb has for some time been one of the faculty of the University of Kansas.

Miss Aline Knowles, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel B. Knowles, 18th Inf., U.S.A., was married to Mr. Edwin Dean Herr, of Newark, N. J., on Jan. 23. The ceremony took place in the post chapel at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., where the bride's father is stationed, and was performed by Chaplain Earl H. Weed, of Mitchell Field, N. Y. Miss Knowles was given in marriage by her father, and her only attendant was her sister, Miss Isabelle Knowles, Mr. Herr's best man was Mr. Harold McDowell, of Jersey City, N. J., and the ushers were Lts. Stephen W. Ackerman and Virgil R. Miller, both of the 18th Infantry.

Just before the bridal party entered Mrs. Roy K. Brown, of Governor's Island, sang very charmingly Martin's "All For You." The wedding marches were played by Mrs. Eugene A. Smith, of Ft. Slocum, who also played softly during the ceremony, the marriage hymns from the Episcopal hymnal. The bride's gown was of white lace over satin, cut short, but with long tulle veil. She carried the conventional bride's bouquet of white roses. Many friends from the post and the near-by stations attended the ceremony and the reception at the Knowles' home immediately following, where they were received by Col.

(Continued on page 582)

OBITUARIES

Announcements of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. NW., Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClernand, U.S.A., Ret., a distinguished veteran of Indian and Spanish-American Wars and the Philippine Insurrection, died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1926. He leaves a widow, who resides at 2400 Sixteenth St., Washington. General McClernand was born in Illinois Dec. 29, 1848, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1870, when he was assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He was retired for age Dec. 29, 1912. He was awarded a medal of honor for services in action against Indians in Bear Paw Mountains, Mont., Sept. 30, 1877, where he gallantly attacked a band of hostiles and conducted the combat with excellent skill and boldness while serving as second lieutenant. He was also awarded the brevet of first lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1890, for gallantry in the pursuit of Indians and in the action against them at Bear Paw Mountains. He was detailed A.A.G. in February, 1901. During the war with Spain he served as lieutenant colonel and A.A.G. of Volunteers, and during the Philippine Insurrection as colonel of the 44th U.S. Inf. During his early service he was almost continuously on active duty among hostile Indians. He was at frontier duty at Ft. Ellis, Mont., escorting Pacific Railroad surveyors, and engaged with Indians at Pryor's Fork and Little Rocky Landing, Mont. He was acting engineer of the Sioux Expedition and of the District of Montana from April to Sept. 29, 1876, being with the expedition that rescued the remnant of Custer's command at Little Big Horn, Mont., June, 1876. He then took part in the Nez Perces expedition in 1877, being engaged in the actions of Snake River. After more frontier service at Ft. Ellis and Ft. Custer, which kept him in the field to June, 1879, he was ordered to West Point as assistant instructor of tactics August, 1879. He was later aide to Gen. John Gibbon, served in Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico and Kansas, and participated in the operations against the Indian village of Orati, Ariz., July, 1891, and was in command of the expedition against horse thieves belonging to the Navajo Indian tribe in 1894. Among subsequent duties he served as A.G. of 5th Corps and was attached to commands throughout the campaigns of Santiago, Cuba. In the Philippines, while colonel of the 47th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, he was in command at the assault on Sudlon Mountain, Cebu, in January, 1900. He was a member of the General Staff from its organization in 1903 until March, 1905. He was also among many other duties, military attaché with the imperial Japanese armies in Manchuria and in Japan, 1905. General McClernand was a son of the late Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand, U.S.V.

Brig. Gen. Edward J. Westcott, The Adjutant of New York, and an officer who was held in high esteem, died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1926, from a complication of diseases after an illness of several weeks. General Westcott is survived by his wife, two daughters, Edith and Winifred Westcott, a brother, George, of Amsterdam, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Reynolds, of Haverstraw. General Westcott was born in Carthage, N. Y., on Oct. 14, 1873. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1897. His membership in the New York Guard dates from Feb. 25, 1901, when he joined Co. A, 10th Battalion. He was named assistant to the Adjutant General in August, 1916. He served as Adjutant General from September, 1918, to January, 1919 and was appointed The Adjutant General in May, 1923, to succeed Gen. Charles W. Berry, when the latter was advanced to the rank of Major General, commanding.

Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U.S.A., retired, father of Maj. Paul C. Potter, Inf., U.S.A., died at Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 30, 1926. He was born in Ohio, Dec. 2, 1844, and during the Civil War served as a musician in the 60th Indiana Volunteers from Nov., 1861, to Mar. 21, 1865. He was made a post chaplain in the Regular Army Feb. 26, 1885, and was retired from active service Oct. 19, 1905. During his active service in the Regular Army he served at various posts in the West and South and also in the Philippine Islands.

Maj. Oscar A. Russell, U.S.A., retired, died at Imola, Calif., Jan. 6, 1926. His next of kin is his father, Mr. Lyman B. Russell, who resides at Comanche, Tex. Major Russell was born at Refugio, Tex., Jan. 12, 1882, and was appointed a cadet at West Point Jan. 11, 1901. He was assigned as a second lieutenant of Infantry in Jan., 1905, and in 1907 became a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. Among other duties he served in the Philippine Islands, and was in California during the great earthquake and fire in 1906, served on the Mexican border, served in the A.E.F. during the World War, and participated in the Aisne-Marne and St. Mihiel offensives. He was retired from active duty July 18, 1922.

Mrs. Cynthia Greenfield Hawkins, widow of the late Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, commander of the 10th Pa. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines during the insurrection, died Jan. 27, 1926.

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at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert W. Darragh, Beaver, Pa. She is survived by three children, Col. Clyde E. Hawkins, Q.M.C., quartermaster 8th Corps Area, stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Mrs. Robert W. Darragh, wife of Attorney Robert W. Darragh, Beaver, Pa., and Col. Frank B. Hawkins, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the 32d Division, National Guard, stationed at Lansing, Mich., and by three grandchildren, Alexander L. H. Darragh, Elizabeth G. Darragh, and Emma S. Hawkins.

Capt. Hugh A. Rodden died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1926, after a short illness. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Hugh A. Rodden, and a daughter, Marie. He was a captain and assistant surgeon, 14th N. Y. N.G., served on the Mexican border and in the World's War with the 14th and 105th U.S. Inf., at Spartanburg, S. C. Capt. Rodden was buried at Holy Cross Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Col. J. Perry Fyffe, 109th Cav., Tenn. N.G., who died at the U.S. Veterans Hospital No. 88, Memphis, Tenn., on Jan. 19, 1926, was the dean of military men in Chattanooga and has been prominent in military affairs for many years. The funeral was held Jan. 21, at the Memorial of Chattanooga under the auspices of the 114th Machine Gun Battalion which he formerly commanded in France. Interment was made in the National Cemetery of Chattanooga beside his wife who died while he was in France. The profusion of beautiful floral tributes attested the high regard and esteem in which he was held by his comrades and fellowmen.

Capt. Charles C. Herman, Jr., U.S.A., Ret., died Feb. 1, 1926, at his home, 1715 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md. Capt. Herman is survived by his wife, Augusta Folke Herman, and three children, Eleanor Mary Pomeroy and Charles C., 3d. Capt. Herman was born in Maryland, Aug. 18, 1879, and was appointed in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901, as a second lieutenant of Infantry. He was retired for disability in the line of duty, Nov. 10, 1919.

Friends of Capt. William E. Barott, Cav., U.S.A., on duty as adjutant of the 64th Cavalry Division, Organized Reserves, at Louisville, Ky., will be grieved to learn of the sad bereavement suffered by the captain in the death of his wife, Elizabeth, at the Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Louisville, Ky., on Jan. 21, 1926. Mrs. Barott, prior to her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth Vincent Harrison, of Canastota, N. Y.

Col. George C. Saffarrans, U.S.A., Ret., who during the World War served as temporary brigadier general, died at his home at Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 7, 1926. He leaves a widow, Mrs. George C. Saffarrans, who resides at 687 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., and a son, Lt. William C. Saffarrans, on duty at Ft. McPherson, Ga. Colonel Saffarrans was born in Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1869, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., and assigned to the Infantry June 12, 1891. During the World War Colonel Saffarrans was on duty with the A.E.F., and for his exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as provost marshal of the District of Paris, and subsequently in command of this important district, he was awarded the D.S.M. He handled numerous diplomatic affairs with great satisfaction and rendered important service to the A.E.F. in positions of great responsibility. Among many other duties, Colonel Saffarrans served in Cuba and in the Philippines, and with the expedition into Mexico under General Pershing. Colonel Saffarrans was retired for disability incident to the service on Nov. 1, 1919.

Maj. Joseph A. Potter, U.S.A., Ret., who died at Oklahoma City, Okla., on Jan. 30, 1926, as briefly noted in this paper of Feb. 6, is survived by his daughter, Mrs. R. L. P. Hanford, 1313 Panchita Place, Santa Barbara, Calif., and by his son, Maj. Paul C. Potter, U.S.A., now on duty at Oklahoma City, residing at the Oklahoma City Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.

One of the best known N. C. O.'s of the old Army, Sgt. Maj. Herman M. Denio, U.S.A., retired, died at Milanville, Pa., on Jan. 29, 1926. He enlisted at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., May 8, 1870, in Battery "M," 1st U.S. Artillery, and served more than 30 years in that organization, retiring from active service at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., Sept. 16, 1901. After retirement, Sgt. Maj. Denio was engaged as a civil service employee of the Q.M.C. until his retirement from that service for age. He was born at Bombay, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1849. The deceased is survived by his widow, Mary Fitzgerald Denio, and his daughter, Mrs. Catherine E. Baker, of Milanville, Pa.; a sister, Mrs. Ida Baker, of Fort Huron, Mich.; and four grandchildren, Sylvia Kathleen Cross, of Milanville, Pa.; Katherine Frances Moore, of Boston; Mrs. Aileen Moore Carson, of Boston; and William Thomas Moore, of Jersey City.

MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF BOSTON.—The monthly meeting and luncheon of the Finance Reserve Officers, 1st Corps Area, took place at the Army and Navy Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, on Feb. 3. Col. William H. Clifton, Jr., F.D., finance officer, 1st Corps Area, arranged and conducted the program. Feb. 5 was Spanish War Night. The program was presented by Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard, Mass. N.G. Maj. Gen. James A. Frye, Mass. N.G., Ret., spoke interestingly of Spanish-American War experiences, comparing that war as to its effects and results, numbers engaged and casualties, with other wars in the country's history. Other speakers were the Hon. Charles J. McCarthy, ex-Mayor of Marlboro,

Mass.; Col. Fred W. Stopford, C.A.C., U.S.A.; Lt. D. H. Sughrue, U.S.N.R. Before the assembly, the speakers of the evening, with Col. George F. Quinby and Capt. Horace B. Parker, Mass. N.G., Ret., were dinner guests of General Lombard at the Hotel Bellevue.

Maj. Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.G. of the Army, who commanded the 104th Inf. (a Massachusetts regiment of the Yankee Division) in France, addressed 80 officers of the Q.M.C. at the Army and Navy Club of Boston Jan. 26, on the general subject of quartermaster activities and functions. He was followed by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who spoke on supply difficulties encountered and overcome in General Lawton's campaign in the Philippine Islands. The officers were presented to General Cheatham by Col. William E. Horton, Q.M.C., 1st Corps Area.

Later in the evening Lt. Col. Gerard L. McEntee, G.S., gave an illustrated lecture on the Gallipoli campaign, 1915, before officers of the Air Service. A short discussion of the tactical situations and principles involved, from the flyer's standpoint, followed the lecture.

National Guard Association night was observed Jan. 29 with a dinner at the Hotel Bellevue, after which the regular meeting took place in the State House. Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, U.S.A., expressed his pleasure at the assignment which brought him to Boston for station. Maj. Gen. William A. Pew, Mass. N.G., gave an address on "The Reasons for War—How War can be Prevented Between Nations." There followed an illustrated lecture on the Siege of the Dardanelles by Lt. Col. Gerard L. McEntee, G.S. Corps.

Among those present in addition to those above named were Maj. Gen. Mark L. Hersey and Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, U.S.A.; Col. George F. Keenan, M.R.C., president of the Reserve Officers Association; Comdr. John T. Nelson, U.S.N.; Col. John F. Osborn, B. B. Shedd, and Paul J. Norton, Mass. N.G., and many others.

MILITARY ORDER OF CARABAO.—The 26th annual dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao, held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, and attended by many officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and former volunteers, was enlivened by some vigorous talks on national defense by prominent speakers, songs and stories of the Philippines, and some numbers by professional performers.

A telegram was read from the former insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, who sent his sincere regrets that he could not attend the banquet, and stating that Filipino veterans sent their best wishes.

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire; and Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, all stated that the economy program of the Coolidge administration will not be permitted to render the Nation's defenses inadequate. The dinner committee were: Brig. Gen. Albert C. Dalton, U.S.A.; Col. N. F. McClure, U.S.A.; Capt. D. M. Addison, U.S.N.; Col. J. P. Wade, U.S.A.; Capt. R. McLean, U.S.N.; Capt. Y. Stirling, Jr., U.S.N.; Col. J. R. M. Taylor, U.S.A.; Col. C. H. Bridges, U.S.A.; Col. H. C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C.; Lt. Col. D. W. Hand, U.S.A.; Lt. Col. J. F. Siler, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. G. Payne, U.S.N.; Capt. W. E. Cashman, U.S.A.; Capt. G. R. Grau, U.S.V.; Col. J. M. Heller, M.O.R.C., chairman.

The following officers were installed: Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines, U.S.A., paramount carabao (comdr.); Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, U.S.N., patriarch of the herd (sr. vice comdr.); Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., bella carabao (jr. vice comdr.); Col. J. M. Heller, U.S.A., lead and wheel carabao (sec. and treas.); Col. N. F. McClure, U.S.A., main guard; Capt. Y. Stirling, Jr., U.S.N., winder of the horn; Col. L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., caretaker; Capt. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., gambling carabao; and Col. J. P. Wade, U.S.A., veterinarian.

Among the many members of the order present were the following: Maj. G. P. Ahern, U.S.A.; Capt. D. M. Addison, U.S.N.; Maj. O. S. Albright, Col. S. B. Arnold, Brig. Gen. T. C. Ashburn, U.S.A.; Capt. E. W. Bonaffon, U.S.N.; Col. M. C. Buckley, U.S.A.; Col. R. C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C.; Capt. F. D. Berrien, U.S.N.; Maj. W. H. Clifford, late U.S.M.C.; Rear Adm. H. I. Cone, U.S.N.; Capt. W. E. Cashman, Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Maj. Gen. J. L. Clem, Maj. A. Colburn, U.S.A.; Maj. W. T. Davis, late U.S.A.; Maj. A. H. Dondero, O.R.C.; Col. R. Darnall, Col. C. W. Exton, U.S.A.; Adm. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N.; Col. F. D. Evans, Col. I. F. Fravel, Brig. Gen. J. E. Fehet, Col. F. S. Foltz, Col. J. M. Field, Col. R. J. Gibson, Col. W. E. Gilmore, Maj. T. N. Gimperling, U.S.A.; Col. L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C.

Col. W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C.; Col. K. J. Hampton, Col. F. E. Hopkins, Col. H. J. Hunt, U.S.A.; Col. J. M. Heller, M.R.C.; Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines, Maj. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A.; Lt. P. F. Howard, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gen. C. W. Hobbs, Maj. Gen. C. C. Hammond, Col. D. W. Hand, Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Brig. Gen. C. R. Krauthoff, U.S.A.; Lt. Comdr. J. H. Knapp, U.S.N.; Col. R. W. Leonard, Maj. R. D. La Garde, Col. A. J. Lynch, U.S.A.; Capt. A. W. Marshall, R. McLean, W. McEntee, U.S.N.; Col. N. F. McClure, U.S.A.; Comdr. C. J. Moore, Lt. C. K. Mallory, U.S.N.; Maj. C. Nixon, Maj. G. J. Newgarden, Maj. Gen. D. E. Nolan, Maj. M. O'Keefe, U.S.A.

Col. E. G. Peyton, W. H. Point, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. G. Payne, U.S.N.; Col. C. R. Reynolds, J. Regan, D. H. Rosenbaum, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, Maj. C. O. Schutt, U.S.A.; Capt. Y. Stirling, Jr., G. G. Seibels, W. P. Scott, U.S.N.; Col. S. G. Sharlie, T. Strayer, U.S.A.; Capt. H. R. Stanford, U.S.N.; Col. E. A. Shuttleworth, F. B. Shaw, J. F. Siler, H. J. Slocum, J. R. M. Taylor, U.S.A.; Maj. A. D. Tuttle, U.S.A.; Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, U.S.N.; Maj. R. Tittoni, U.S.M.C.; Maj. C. A. Thuis, U.S.A.; Capt. C. Wells, U.S.N.; Col. E. J. Williams, J. P. Wade, U.S.A.; Maj. J. B. Woolnough, U.S.A.; Col. J. E. Yates, U.S.A.

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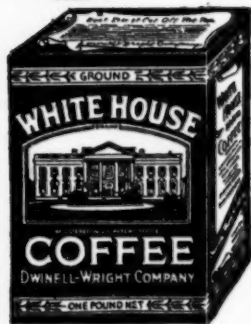
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POSTS AND STATIONS

WEST POINT, N. Y.

THE new West Shore railroad station at West Point has now been completed and is open for business, a very attractive little building quite in harmony with the background of gray cliffs.

The new Thayer Hotel is almost entirely roofed over and work on the interior of the building is being carried on without interruption; this building, which is erected on a beautiful site directly over the river at the south entrance to the post, will be ready for occupancy in the near future; it will command a wonderful view of the Hudson.

Among those entertaining last week were Maj. and Mrs. McNeil, who gave a dinner on Wednesday evening for Gen. Sladen, Miss Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Ashburn, Col. and Mrs. Holt.

Maj. and Mrs. Holderness's guests at dinner on Friday were Maj. and Mrs. Cubbison, Maj. and Mrs. Boschen, Maj. and Mrs. Laubach.

Judge and Mrs. Cox, who have been the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Chaplain and Mrs. Wheat, since Christmas, have returned to their home in Maysfield, Ky.

Guests of Maj. and Mrs. Collins at dinner on Friday evening were Col. and Mrs. Ashburn, Maj. and Mrs. Chappell, Maj. Neblett, Maj. and Mrs. Fenton, Maj. and Mrs. Catron.

Mrs. Knight and Miss Knight, of Rochester, were the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Catron, stopping off for a little visit on their way to the south to spend the winter.

Maj. and Mrs. Cain's guests at dinner on Tuesday evening were Maj. and Mrs. McCulloch and Capt. and Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Vredenburg, of Freehold, N. J., was the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Matheson for a few days en route to California.

Maj. McFarland was a recent guest of the Rotary Club at Springfield, Mass., and made a speech on "Industrial Preparedness."

Maj. Catron entertained the cadets of the basketball squad with a buffet supper on Saturday evening.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake are leaving this week for a month's holiday which they will spend in Panama.

Mrs. Fenton has recently returned from Bridgeport, Conn., where she has been visiting her father, who was ill.

The many friends of Capt. Dumont are glad to hear that he is improving after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Ovenshane, of Kentucky, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cecil Reams, has returned to her home.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD, VA.

MRS. HERBERT COCKE entertained at her home, Naval Base, at a luncheon for her guest, Mrs. David Theelen, of Washington.

Mrs. R. N. Coonts entertained at her home, Naval Base, at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. John Lowman, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was the guest of Adm. and Mrs. William C. Cole, Navy Yard.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Williams entertained at a dinner at their home, Naval Base, for Mrs. E. S. Enright, who was the guest of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. McCloy, Naval Base.

Unit J, of the Training Station, Naval Base, recently entertained at a dance at Hostess House. The invited guests included Adm. and Mrs. Coonts, Miss Bertha Coonts and the executives of the Naval Base in addition to 250 others.

Capt. and Mrs. Belknap entertained recently at a dinner at their home, Naval Base, for Comdrs. and Mmes. Michael, Hunter, Bogart, Lt. Comdr. and Mmes. Maclewski and Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Old, Jr. Later they attended the dance at the Country Club.

Lt. and Mrs. Harold Templeton Smith entertained recently at their home, Larchmont, at a dinner dance.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. McCloy entertained at dinner at their home, Naval Base, in honor of their guest, Mrs. E. S. Enright, of Washington.

Mrs. R. G. Heiner, who has been the guest of relatives and friends in Annapolis and Washington, has returned to her home, Naval Hos.

FORT BENNING, GA.

CROWN PRINCE DANIELO of Montenegro, is coming to Ft. Benning. Here he will court the remarkable, reputable, and renowned "Merry Widow." Rush work has put the new War Department theater in complete condition to give them the reception they deserve. Played by John Gilbert and the marvelous Mae Murray, the picture version of the Henry W. Savage famed stage success is accorded the distinction of being one of the feature films of the year. It played to enormous crowds at high prices at the Embassy Theater in New York, right amid the bright lights of Broadway. It will delight the Infantry School on Feb. 18. Mr. M. W. Smith, of the U.S. Army Motion Picture Service in Washington, made special efforts to secure the best possible picture for the opening night of the new theater. Mr. Roger Hill, technical expert of the same service, has procured the best equipment and seen to the perfection of the projection arrangements, that the light may carry the shows to the screen in the finest fashion the full length of the 160-foot new theater. These gentlemen will both be present on the opening night. Special music will accom-

pany the picture, a full orchestra well provided with exact cue sheets so as to reproduce exactly the tone and temper of the tuneful musical comedy as the figures flit on the silver sheet. The spacious lobby will be crowded. The elaborate, cabinet-built ticket booth will be busy. The 1,516 comfortable chairs will be filled. Another unit of the Recreation Center Project will have been finished and put into operation in appropriate style.

The Infantry School Glee Club will present in the Ft. Benning Garrison Theater on Feb. 16 and 17, the musical comedy "El Bandido" by Mary H. and John W. Dodge, an amusing and tuneful piece laid in Spain and relating the complicated adventures of twin brothers, an artist and a bandit, who upset the quiet life of a pleasant Spanish town. A pompous provincial governor comes to straighten out affairs, after an important Army captain, and half the population have tried to resolve the difficulties. And the piece ends properly, lovingly, and hilariously.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH

MRS. ALLEN, wife of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Allen, chief of Infantry, is a visitor in Salt Lake, being at the home of her father, Mr. Samuel McIntyre, and her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Roy McIntyre. Mrs. Allen is being extensively entertained during her stay. She is on her way from her home in Washington to the coast for a short time. Among the pleasant affairs given in her honor was a luncheon by Mrs. N. B. McCaskey, to which only a few of the closest friends were asked, and later a large tea at which all the ladies of the garrison and some friends from town were present. The home was gay with the flowers of early spring and the hostess was assisted by several of the ladies of the garrison.

One of the most delightful pre-holiday events was the dinner dance given by Col. and Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey and Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Andres at the Rotisserie preceding the regular fortnightly hop at the post. The guests were seated at many small tables throughout the attractive place, and each table was provided with a number of toys for the amusement of the diners, all of whom were dressed in children's clothes and all the accompanying paraphernalia suited to the occasion. About a hundred friends enjoyed the dinner and later all went to the hop at the post. The Salt Lake Tribune on the Sunday following had a group of the Army folk in their childish costumes which caused much merriment.

Gen. and Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook arrived at the post on Jan. 30 and have taken up their new quarters there. They came by way of the Panama Canal, going from Ft. Benning, Ga., to New York and thence by the Panama to the west coast. The officers of the post made their official call on that day but many social affairs are planned for the near future. Gen. and Mrs. Holbrook will shortly be settled in the commanding officer's quarters.

FT. ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

MRS. V. W. BATCHELOR and three children have returned after a three months absence from the post.

There was an impromptu gathering at the Mounted Service Club on the evening of Jan. 22. Bridge and billiards were played and light refreshments served.

After the bowling on the evening of Jan. 23 Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. D. Griffith entertained the bowlers with an informal spaghetti supper at their quarters. About 30 guests were present.

Master Buddy Turner, son of Lt. and Mrs. F. T. Turner, is quarantined with chicken-pox.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Dunn, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Dunn, celebrated her third birthday on Jan. 25, by entertaining about 20 of the children and several of their mothers at a beautifully appointed birthday party.

The Tuesday bridge and sewing club met on Jan. 25 with Mmes. A. J. deLorimer and R. J. Hogan as hostesses.

Col. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willett Foster of Burlington on Jan. 27.

Paul and Bob Matte, sons of Capt. and Mrs. P. J. Matte, had their tonsils removed at the post hospital on Jan. 26 and have recovered nicely.

Mrs. P. J. Matte, Mrs. H. H. Dunn and Lt. J. F. Williams were hostesses and host at the bi-monthly meeting of the Post Bridge Club on Jan. 29. The high scores were held by Mrs. M. V. Turner and Lt. E. H. Metzger.

Maj. L. R. Dunbar has left for Washington, D. C. where he will attend the Army Medical School for the next four months.

Miss Dolly Branstetter, of St. Albans, N. Y., is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Dunn.

Mrs. G. B. Foster has returned to the post after a sojourn of several months in Boston. Ice cutting for the post has begun on the Winooski River above Essex Junction. The post cuts its own ice, storing about a thousand tons for the year's supply.

Capt. S. S. Richold, O.R.C., entertained at a dinner at the Ethan Allen Club in Burlington recently, the guests being Maj. and Mrs. L. R. Dunbar, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. deLorimer and Capt. and Mrs. M. V. Turner. After dinner the party repaired to Capt. Richold's apartments for bridge, Major Dunbar and Mrs. Turner winning the high scores.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y.

L. T. COL. AND MRS. GEORGE A. HERBST were at home to the officers and ladies of the garrison on New Year's. They were assisted by Mmes. McGill, Tillotson and Ingram.

Maj. and Mrs. John F. McGill have as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Wm. S. Crawford, M.C., who have recently come from Panama. They will leave during the week for their new station, Walter Reed General Hospital. Major and Mrs. McGill entertained at a dinner bridge in their honor, their guests including Col. and Mrs. Herbert, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Henry and Lt. and Mrs. Taylor. Lt. and Mrs. Eugene Miller entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Crawford.

The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met during January with Maj. and Mrs. Tillotson and Lt. and Mrs. Kiel. Mrs. Francis M. Fuller and Mrs. W. W. Robertson entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club.

Preceding the recent dance Col. and Mrs. Herbst were hosts at a most enjoyable buffet supper. Among the guests were Lt. and Mrs. Miller, Lt. and Mrs. Taylor, Lt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Henry, Miss Ingram, Lt. Moses and Lt. H. D. McHugh of Madison Bk., with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. McHugh, of Devils Lake, N. D., who were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Herbst. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Ingram had as their dinner guests Judge and Mrs. F. D. Calkin, of Oswego, and Capt. and Mrs. Mann.

A dinner dance was held at the Officers' Club recently and proved a most enjoyable affair.

Lt. and Mrs. Taylor entertained at dinner recently in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Crawford.

Lt. and Mrs. Kiel have as their guest Mrs. Kiel's mother, Mrs. Murphy, of Youngstown, N. Y.

Ens. E. E. Berthold, U.S.N., is spending a fortnight with Capt. and Mrs. Ingram en route to his new station, Pensacola, Fla.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

MISS MARY JOHNSON, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, entertained at bridge at her home on Franklin street, in honor of Miss Julia Valiant, of Wardour.

Mrs. Shoemaker, wife of Comdr. Harry E. Shoemaker, who has been visiting friends in Wardour and Annapolis since her return from Panama about two weeks ago, will be the house guest of Mrs. Riddick, wife of Lt. Comdr. Willard J. Riddick, of 42 Upshur Road, for several weeks.

Mrs. Riddick entertained at an afternoon bridge party and tea in honor of Mrs. Shoemaker on Feb. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Cusachs entertained Saturday night, Feb. 6, in honor of Capt. Sinclair Gannon, Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Gannon.

Mrs. Harry W. Hosford entertained at tea Feb. 8 from 4 to 6 o'clock, at her home on King George street, in honor of Mrs. Maser, wife of Lt. Walther G. Maser, U.S.N. Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, Mrs. C. J. Moore and Mrs. H. O. Roesch poured tea and Mrs. Robert Todd Whitten, Mrs. Lyman S. Perry and Mrs. J. P. Risely assisted.

The first performance of "Bull Dog Drummond," chosen this season by the Masqueraders for their annual dramatic production, was given in Mahan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6. Saturday night was "Officers' Night" and Mahan Hall was well filled by the officers on the station and their guests. Although there was little entertaining done last week-end, a number of small informal dinners were given before the show.

Attendance at Saturday night's hop at the Naval Academy was limited to the first and second classes of midshipmen and their guests, and, of course, the officers on the station and their families and friends. The dance was held in Dahlgren Hall and began at 9 o'clock.

FORT HUMPHREYS, VA.

MRS. F. F. FRECH and baby have returned from a visit in Philadelphia.

Major and Mrs. Young were hosts at dinner before the hop last week. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Lt. and Mrs. McCutcheon, Lt. and Mrs. Trudeau, Miss Ruddy, Major Fleming, and Lts. Reinhardt and Scherer.

Capt. and Mrs. Hyde entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner before the hop for Maj. and Mrs. F. S. Skinner, Maj. and Mrs. Conklin, Capt. and Mmes. Snow, Tansey, Stough, Lts. and Mmes. P. W. Smith, Bowman, Torbett, Moeller, Nyland, Miss Hensley, Miss Calkins, and Lt. Textor.

Mrs. Luplow was hostess to several tables of bridge last week.

Col. and Mrs. Markham were dinner hosts before the last hop.

Among those motoring into Washington for the dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Taylor were Majors and Mmes. Skinner, Weart, Conklin, Young, Capt. and Mmes. Snow and Wuman.

Major and Mrs. Poore received the guests at the last hop.

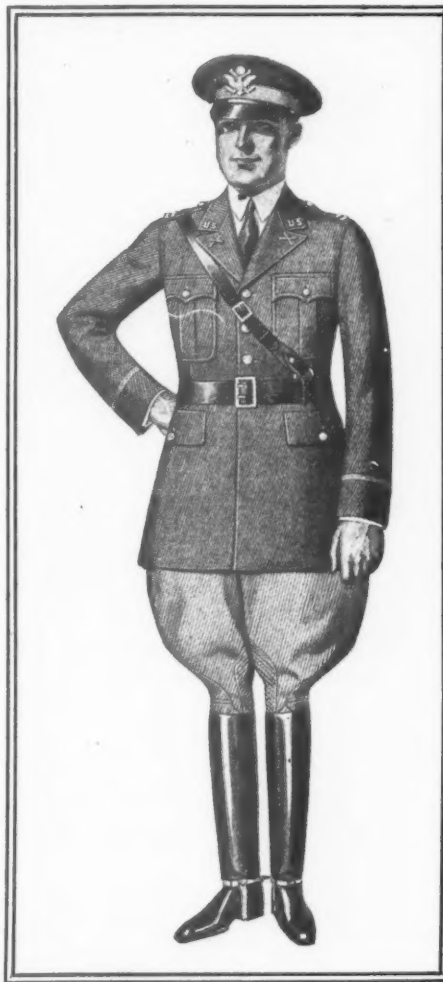
Major and Mrs. Conklin entertained with dinner and bridge for Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Majors and Mmes. Skinner and Bragdon, Hodgson, Miss Calkins and Lt. Fowles.

Major and Mrs. Young were hosts to an informal bridge this week.

Congratulations are being tendered Lt. and Mrs. Roland on the birth of a son at Walter Reed Hospital.

Major and Mrs. Weart were hosts to the Wednesday evening bridge club. Extra guests included Capt. and Mrs. Snow, Capt. Price, and Lt. Newman.

(Continued on page 583)



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Congress

ARMY EMERGENCY OFFICERS' BILL.—Senator Tyson introduced a bill (S. 3027) on Feb. 6 to make eligible for retirement officers of the Army of the United States who incurred physical disability during the World War and who were not officers of the Regular Army. The bill is now on the Calendar of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The bill is similar to Senator McLean's bill (S. 2931), which was reported in these columns last week except that it is confined to the Army, while Senator McLean's bill included the Navy and Marine Corps. The term World War under the Tyson bill includes the period from April 6, 1917, to July 2, 1921.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN WHO SERVED AS OFFICERS.—A bill (H. R. 8822), has been introduced by Representative Gallivan and is pending before the House Committee on Military Affairs which entitles retired enlisted men who served as commissioned officers during the World War in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps to the pay of retired warrant officers of their service. It includes in its provisions all such enlisted men of the Army commissioned subsequent to Nov. 11, 1918, who completed a course of training at Army candidate's schools and served as commissioned officers in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

ADJUSTING PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS.—To amend certain sections of the act of June 10, 1922, readjusting the pay and allowances of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, Senator Wadsworth has introduced a bill (S. 2997), which practically paraphrases S. 2761, introduced by the Senator a few weeks ago. The amendments deal with the pay of warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and were described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of Jan. 30.

BILLS VALIDATING PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES.—Two bills are now pending, one in the Senate and one in the House, which, if enacted, will settle the long dispute between the Services and the Comptroller General over his peculiar interpretation of what officers are entitled to in the way of payments for commutation of quarters, heat, light and of rental allowances on account of dependents. Senator Wadsworth introduced the bill (S. 2996) in the Senate and Representative Morin sponsored it (H. R. 9008), in the House. The bills would relieve disbursing officers of all Services of financial responsibility for payments made which the Comptroller disallowed. In transmitting a draft of the legislation favored by the War Department, Secretary Davis, among other things, said:

"Under the act of April 16, 1918, provision was made for the payment of commutation of quarters to officers, who, while on duty in the field or on active duty outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States maintained an abode for their dependents. Under the act of June 10, 1922, an increase in

subsistence and rental allowances was made to officers having similar dependents. Payments were made in good faith under these acts. On June 22, 1923, the Comptroller General opened accounts of payments with respect to dependents which differed from the views held by his predecessor, the Comptroller of the Treasury. * * *

"It is, therefore, an unwarranted hardship upon these officers to disallow the payments made by them in good faith."

APPOINTMENTS TO U.S.N.A.—Representative McSwain has introduced a bill (H. R. 8833), which would increase the number of appointments allowed the Secretary of the Navy from 100 to 200. The bill provides that the additional appointments shall be made after competitive examination from among enlisted men of the Navy who are not more than 22 years of age when appointed and have served not less than two years as enlisted men in the Navy.

The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is likely that a favorable report will be made when it comes up for consideration if too much opposition is not developed to the "22 years of age" clause. At present the age limit for entrance to the Academy is 20 years.

AMENDMENT TO NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.—An amendment to the Navy appropriation bill (H. R. 7554) proposed by Senator Hale reinserts the \$9,062,500 in the funds allotted for aviation, which was stricken out of the bill in the House on points of order made by Chairman Butler. The sum of \$4,962,500 is for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment. An additional \$4,100,000 is appropriated for the production and purchase of new airplanes and equipment.

DEBATE ON EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT.—During the consideration of H. R. 3572 (which would retire R. H. Lindsay, an emergency officer, as an ensign, U.S.N.), in the House the representatives debated on the status of emergency officers in the Army and Navy. Much emphasis was laid on the fact that the House Committee on Naval Affairs frequently reported favorably bills in behalf of emergency naval officers while the House Committee on Military Affairs has never reported a single bill in favor of an emergency Army officer who was on the compensation rolls of the Veterans' Bureau. Extracts from the debate follow:

Mr. Black of Texas. My view on these cases is this: Where the veteran is not drawing any compensation from the Veterans' Bureau at all there might be some excuse for passing a bill of this kind. But where he is now being compensated by the Veterans' Bureau at the maximum rate, there is no excuse whatever for the passage of a bill of this kind. If we are going to adopt the policy of passing a special law and retiring these emergency officers of the Navy, then Congress owes it to itself to report favorably the Fitzgerald bill, which will permit all disabled emergency officers in the Army who served in the World War to be retired and draw retirement pay instead of drawing compensation under the general law.

Mr. Wainwright. Is not that what we did with the reserve and temporary officers in the Navy, and did we not give them an unqualified right to retirement for disability?

Mr. Black of Texas. It did if they filed the application within a limited time, but that was of limited operation, and it has already expired. All applications under it were required to be filed prior to October, 1921. I was against that bill. I have opposed steadfastly any discrimination in the payment of compensation in favor of



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the officer and against the enlisted man. Let those who defend that practice come out and say so.

Mr. Wainwright. It will recognize the principle.

Mr. Black of Texas. Yes; but if we are going to take up cases of this kind by special bills for officers of the Navy, does not the gentleman think we ought to bring in the Fitzgerald bill and pass it and permit the same privilege to emergency officers of the Army? Why make fish of one and fowl of the other?

Mr. Wainwright. I am very favorably inclined toward the Fitzgerald bill.

Mr. Black of Texas. Here is the situation that exists now. I do not suppose that anybody will contend that the naval officers rendered more gallant service than those in the Army, and yet the Committee on Military Affairs has not reported out a single bill in favor of an officer who is on the compensation rolls of the Veterans' Bureau, to put him on the retired list of the Army and pay him retirement pay. But we do not ever have a private calendar day here that it is not loaded down with bills of this kind from the Naval Committee on behalf of emergency naval officers. I protest against it. It is not right. It is not fair. We had the Bursum bill at the last session of Congress providing for the retirement of emergency officers of the Army. It was not passed. We have now pending before the Committee on Military Affairs the Fitzgerald bill for the same purpose. It has not been passed, and I protest against the enactment of these bills where the officers are already drawing compensation from the Veterans' Bureau, as is the case in this instance. This man draws \$100 per month. Why is that officer entitled to be put on the retired list of the Navy and draw more than a private soldier suffering from the same injury? What better reason is there to take this ensign who is now receiving \$100 a month from the Veterans' Bureau and put him on the retired list, when thousands of private soldiers with identically the same sort of disability are not granted that privilege?

Mr. Hill of Alabama. Does not the gentleman think that the whole retirement law of this country ought to be rewritten?

Mr. Black of Texas. I do.

EQUALIZING THE PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—The bill (H. R. 5840), to equalize the pay of retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other Services, introduced by Representative Speaks early during this session of Congress, was reported favorably by the House Committee on Military Affairs and is now on the Calendar of the House of Representatives. It is likely to pass when it comes to a vote on the floor of the House according to present indications. Under the provisions of the bill officers and warrant officers retired prior to June 30, 1922, will receive the same amount of retired pay as officers and warrant officers retired subsequent to that date.

Seven hundred and sixty-one retired officers of the Army will benefit by the legislation; 183 of the Coast Guard, 14 of the Public Health Service and eight of the Coast and Geodetic survey. The number of Navy and Marine Corps officers to receive the added pay has not yet been compiled by the Navy Department.

SENATE NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs met on Feb. 9 and reported five bills favorably. H. R. 7348, concerning Lt. Comdr. J. F. Becker, U.S.N.R.F., was one of the five. The other bills were: S. 1885, for the relief of James Minnon; S. 2058, for the relief of retired members of the Marine Band; S. 2086, for the relief of A. T. Marix, and S. 2178, for the relief of Harry P. Creekman.

HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The House Committee on Military Affairs, in addition to holding short hearings on aviation legislation during the week went into executive session Feb. 9 and reported favorably the Hill (of Ala.) bill for the relief of the Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery, Ala.

The Board of Visitors bill, providing for the annual visit of members of Congress to the Military Academy was favorably reported by the committee after an executive session Feb. 10.

HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Hearings were held daily during the past week on the air bills introduced to carry out the Morrow Board legislation. Among the witnesses who appeared were Adm. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Adm. Wm. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Adm. Wm. A. Moffett, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

In substance, the witnesses favored H. R. 8125, to provide promotion as additional numbers to those aviation officers who felt their promotion was jeopardized by specializing in that branch provided it was applied to line officers only. Admiral Shoemaker explained that the staff is already taken care of in this respect by existing legislation.

Rear Admiral Shoemaker, who appeared before the committee Feb. 10, opposed the enactment of H. R. 8123, providing for temporary rank for flying officers assigned to high command and for flying officer qualification in naval high command. He said the bill as now worded did not carry out the Morrow Board recommendations in this respect and infringed on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy by binding him to assign only Navy air officers to certain commands. Rear Admiral Shoemaker characterized the present draft of the bill as "class legislation" and "not necessary for the efficient operation of aviation."

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR RETIREMENT FOR ENLISTED MEN.—The American Legion is in favor of the bill introduced by Representative Fish to provide 25-year retirement for enlisted men which is on the Calendar of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The report of the Legion's Committee on Military Affairs concerning the retirement legislation is as follows:

"We recommend that in order to maintain and keep the best enlisted personnel for the regular establishment, that provision be made for voluntary retirement after twenty-five years of honorable service in the regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and further recommend that provisions be made for a good conduct medal to be awarded to all men in the Army who complete three years of honorable service. ****

"Subsequent discussion concerning the report was continued for several moments concerning retirement of enlisted personnel of the Army, an amendment being offered by Mr. Groves of Massachusetts that the existing laws be so changed that men of the Army be extended the same privileges that those of the Navy and Marine Corps have in retirement at the end of sixteen years. The amendment was adopted."

ARMY BAND BILL.—The United States Army Band will have a permanent status if the Woodrum bill (H. R. 8991), introduced in the House of Representatives Feb. 6 is passed. Its provisions designate the Army Band now stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C., as the representative Service band of the Army. The strength of the band is set at 67, including a warrant officer band leader and his assistant. One of the sections provides that on concert tours approved by the President members shall suffer no loss of allowances.

(Continued on page 581)

Boxing

SERVICE SPORTS

Swimming

FOUR ARMY TEAMS WIN.—The Cadet wrestlers, boxers, poloists and swimmers trounced their opponents at West Point, Feb. 6 while the stickmen and fencers lost. The matmen defeated V. M. I. 12-9, Hammack, of Army, starring in the 175-pound event; the boxers beat V. M. I.'s representatives 5-2, the two West Point polo trios overcame the Ramapo riders, 17-0 and 8-1, and the swimmers vanquished Syracuse 34-28. The hockey team lost to Boston University 3-0, and the fencers to Columbia 11-6.

NAVY SWIMMERS CRUSH RUTGERS.—Taking first place in every event, the Navy tankmen overwhelmed Rutgers 47-15 at Annapolis. As Rutgers is rated as one of the finest swimming combinations in the east, the victory is hailed by swimming fans as a big stride toward winning the intercollegiate title.

Rule won the 50-yard dash and the 150-yard back stroke; Coale, the 440; Cooper, the fancy diving; Allan, the 220, and Wyckoff, the 100. In addition the Navy relay scored a decisive victory.

ARMY COURT TEAM LOSES TWICE.—The Army basketball team were defeated by N. Y. U. at West Point, Feb. 10, by 29-20.

The Cadets lost to Columbia University at West Point, Feb. 6, by a score of 30-16. The Army scored only four field goals, Roosma, Wilson, Draper and Flood each looping one tally.

Army lineup: Draper, l.f.; Roosma, r.f.; Flood, c.; Liston, l.g., and Wilson, r.g.

NAVY BEATS MOUNTAINEERS.—The Naval Academy cagemen took the University of West Virginia into camp 36-20 at Annapolis on Feb. 10.

Playing two extra periods, the Midshipmen defeated the University of North Carolina at Annapolis, 31-30, in a sensational contest. The score stood 25-25 at the end of the regular period

and 27-27 at the finish of the first extra. Navy lineup: Craig, r.f.; Parish, l.f.; Hamilton, c.; Graf, r.g., and Jones, l.g.

NAVY MATMEN BEATEN BY IOWA.—The Navy grapplers met a tarter in the shape of the Iowa wrestlers at Annapolis, Feb. 10, and were defeated 19-8. The Midshipmen won the 145 lb. and heavyweigh events.

FT. BENNING POLO.—Resumption of polo play at Ft. Benning recently after lengthy inactivity compelled by wet weather and a muddy field saw a six-period game between the 29th Infantry and the Students, won by the former, 6-5, in an extra period, and a four-period game between the Freebooters and the 83d Field Artillery, won by the former, 3-1.

VIDAL RESIGNS FROM ARMY.—Lt. Eugene Vidal, U.S.A., star in four sports while at West Point, has resigned his commission to take a civil position in Tampa, Fla.

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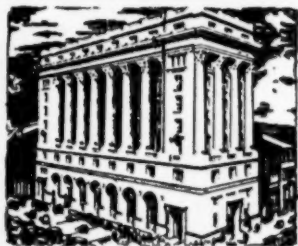
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CORPS AREA ORDERS**3D CORPS AREA**

Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, COMDR.
Col. I. C. Jenks, Chief of Staff.

Matr. Sgt. P. S. Murphy, Hdqrs. Co., 34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va., to New York City and sail May 13, to Cristobal, C. Z., thence by rail to Balboa Heights, for foreign service, replacing Matr. Sgt. T. D. Heyl, Jr., Ser. Co., 33d Inf.
Leaves.—Three months, to Capt. H. C. Lyons, C. of E. (D.O.L.), June 5.

4TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD, COMDR.
Col. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., Acting Chief of Staff.

Lt. Col. H. A. Parker, Gen. Staff., designated as Army Golf Representative, 4th Corps Area, in addition to other duties, vice Col. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., Gen. Staff., relieved. J. D. Watson, C.A.C. (D.O.L.), detailed, in addition to other duties, as acting executive officer, 637th Ord. Co. (Amm.) V Army.

Maj. P. D. Carlisle, F.A. (D.O.L.), to duty as executive officer 334th F.A. (87th Div.).

Capt. I. C. Nicholas, Inf. (D.O.L.), to treatment, sta. hosp., Ft. McPherson, Ga. G. R. Rede, 17th F.A., to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.

1st Lt. J. Gross, 13th F.A. Brig., to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.; L. G. Smith, Cav. (D.O.L.), to treatment, sta. hosp., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Leaves.—Four months, to Maj. R. W. Barker, F.A. (D.O.L.), Mar. 1, with permission to leave U. S.

6TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

MAG. GEN. WM. S. GRAVES, COMDR.
Col. R. E. Wyllie, Chief of Staff.

Maj. E. R. Andrews, Inf. (D.O.L.), in addition to other duties, detailed as Asst. to Recruiting Officer, Chicago, stationed at Rockford, Ill.

Leaves.—One month, Feb. 15, to Maj. R. N. Perley, G.S., Chicago. Two months, Mar. 2, to 1st Lt. A. A. McNamee, 2d Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. One month, 15 days, Mar. 1, to Capt. P. L. Sadler, 2d Lnf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

7TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.

MAJ. GEN. B. A. POORE, COMDR.
Col. Tenney Ross, Chief of Staff

Lt. Col. P. S. Golderman, to treatment, sta. hosp., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Staff Sgt. F. A. Roberts, 16th Obser. Squad., Ft. Riley, Kans., to San Francisco and sail April 3 to Philippine Dept., for foreign service replacing Staff Sgt. A. Dernier, 2d Obser. Squad.

8TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters,

Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.
MAJ. GEN. ERNEST HINDS, COMDR.

Col. J. F. Preston, Chief of Staff.

1st Lt. R. O. White, Q.M.C., Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to treatment, Ft. Sam Houston.

Leaves.—Two months, on arrival in U. S. from Philippine Dept., to 1st Lt. D. J. Leehey, C. of E.

9TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

MAJ. GEN. C. T. MENOHER, COMDR.

Col. A. V. P. Anderson, Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. James H. McKee, ordered to command

1st Lt. W. E. Donegan, 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash., to duty, Hdqrs. 5th Inf. Brig., Vancouver Brks., Wash.

Wrnt. Officer J. A. Giddens, U.S.A., Ft. McDowell, Calif., to treatment, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco.

Leaves.—Three months, on arrival in U. S. Mar. 27, to Capt. E. J. L. Russell, Q.M.C., Camp Lewis, Wash.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T.

MAJ. GEN. E. M. LEWIS, COMDR.

Col. A. G. Lott, Chief of Staff.

Matr. Sgt. J. K. Murphy, O.D., assigned to 74th Ord. Co. (Depot), to duty, Hawaiian Ord. Depot.

Tech. Sgt. W. A. Cayer (Clk.), F.D., to duty, Honolulu, relieving Staff Sgt. J. D. Barber (Clk.), F.D., to duty, Div. Fin. Officer, Schofield Brks.

Leaves.—One month, to Capt. V. W. Hall, 64th C.A., Ft. Shafter.

ORDERS TO RESERVES**Assignments****1st Corps Area**

2d Lt. C. W. Buckingham, M.A., to 14th Evacuation Hosp., 4th Army, New Haven, Conn., as Registrar, Commanding Officer, Detach. of Patients.

2d Lt. J. J. Brown, M.A., to Office of Surg., Hdqrs., Providence Mobilization Area, I. Z., Providence as Asst. to Executive Officer.

2d Lt. F. G. Foley, A.S., to 443d Pursuit Squad., G.H.Q. Res., Boston.

2d Lt. G. J. McKeon, A.S., to 352d Obser. Squad., XI Corps, New Haven, Conn.

2d Lt. H. M. Starling, M.A., to 41st Surg. Hosp., 4th Army, Worcester, Mass., as Adj. Detach. Commanding Officer and Evacuation Officer.

1st Lt. B. E. Whitney, Inf., 304th Inf., 76th Div., to active duty, Feb. 27, at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

(Continued on page 582)

THE FINANCIAL DIGEST

BY RAYMOND V. SYKES

News carrying much weight has been conspicuously absent in the business world during the last week or two. A good deal of attention, however, has been given the plan proposed by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and accepted by the New York Stock Exchange, to make known once a month the total of brokers' collateral loans.

Heretofore the total of these loans has been estimated from time to time and published in the newspapers but, until now, no really accurate figure has been available. The purpose of making public such loan data is to increase the available guides to business operations.

A good deal of speculation was engaged in as to the amount which the first announcement would show. Guesses ranged from \$2,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000, the actual figure being a little over \$3,500,000,000. The first statement means nothing in itself, but simply acts as a bench-mark in relation to future statements. It will be possible to know henceforth whether speculative commitments in securities are increasing or decreasing. This, of course, will be of immense value to those who closely follow underlying conditions which affect security prices.

The general credit situation continues satisfactory. The first six weeks of the new year have seen some easement in time money rates and prognosticators of business conditions are assuming more definite opinions concerning the outlook for 1926, as a result. Possibility of inflation for the time being seems remote, and as this was one of the greatest dangers the new year faced, the foundation remains solid. Bank clearings in January were slightly under those of December, which is a natural thing to expect, and were 3.2 percent larger than for 1925, for the country as a whole. The increase over a year ago does not indicate inflation. Representative commodity price indexes as of Feb. 1 show a decrease for the month of December. Dun's indicated a falling of prices for the month of approximately 1 percent and, compared with prices a year ago, the present level is about 5 percent lower. This showing should reassure those who fear speculative buying in commodities might get out of hand.

Call rates during the new year to date have fluctuated rather considerably, but this is indicative of no change in the basic credit situation. After the year-end requirements were filled and money in the form of interest and dividends on securities began to come back into the market, there was a sizeable drop in call rates. February 1 requirements were rather heavy and resulted in a rally at that time. There was also some window dressing for the brokers' loan statement referred to above, that affected call rates temporarily.

The credit situation is working out as anticipated and to which reference has been made on various occasions in this column, that is, funds are likely to be ample for all legitimate business requirements in the first half of 1926, with a sufficient amount left over to result in strong bond prices.

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CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSES HOUSE.—The urgent deficiency bill (H. R. 8722), which passed the House Feb. 6, is now pending before the Senate. The Appropriations Committee reported the bill to the Senate Feb. 10 and it may be passed as this paper goes to press.

A debate on the appropriations for the Coast Guard, particularly the item appropriating \$3,900,000 for additional vessels, was held on the floor, Mr. Hill advocating an amendment increasing it to \$14,994,000 to properly equip the Coast Guard in dealing with rum-runners. As Mr. Hill is known as in favor of modifying the Volstead Act, his action was described by Mr. Bankhead "as masquerading in the garb of a Greek because he is bringing guts here." A discussion on prohibition followed and the amendment was rejected.

Three amendments have been offered in the Senate on the deficiency bill. Senator Pepper will propose one to appropriate \$200,000 for the War Department and \$500,000 for the Navy Department for use in participating in the Sesqui-centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia this year. Of the \$350,000 to be proposed for the Navy Department, \$200,000 is to be used for making repairs and improvements at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Another amendment, which was proposed by Senator Hale, is to enable the Secretary of War to use \$100,000 to fill in and raise such portions of Ft. De Russey, Honolulu, as are low, marshy and insanitary. Senator Hale also proposed an amendment providing \$11,000 for repairing hurricane damages in Samoa.

PRIVATE SERVICE BILLS PASSED.—Fifty-two private bills affecting individuals formerly in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps or relatives of Service men were passed by the House of Representatives Feb. 5.

One of the outstanding bills to pass was H. R. 7348, for the relief of Lt. Comdr. J. F. Becker, U.S.N.R.F., which the Navy Department was against but which was favorably reported by the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H.R. 1944) for the relief of Charles Wall, retiring him in the grade of lieutenant commander, U.S.N.R.F., class which he held during the World War, with the pay and emoluments of that grade, was held over, retaining its place on the calendar due to the fact the author, Mr. Lea, was absent and a fight was expected on its passage.

ARMY ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS LEGISLATION.—A bill (S. 2998), has been introduced in the Senate by Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which sets the term of enlistments in the Reserve Corps at three years except for individuals who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the World War. The latter can enlist for one year under the provisions of the bill.

FT. SAM HOUSTON CONSTRUCTION BILL.—Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will have proper housing facilities for the 2d Division if a bill (H. R. 9011), introduced by Representative Wurzbach and referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, is passed. It would appropriate the sum of \$8,017,500 for "necessary additional housing and other facilities" at that post.

ARMY LAUDED ON FLOOR OF HOUSE.—The Army is not always criticized and attacked in Congress, despite the wide publicity given to such attacks. The House, during a consideration of the War Department appropriation bill (H. R. 8917) learned some interesting facts concerning the Army from Representative Barbour. In response, apparently, to the attacks made by pacifists, he gave an account of the constructive work accomplished by the Army.

Mr. Barbour praised the Chemical Warfare Service for its humanitarian work in regard to colds, destruction of the boll weevil, and other achievements which have appeared in this paper in the past. He paid a high tribute to the Signal Corps of the Army for its excellent work in maintaining the Alaskan cable and developing radio and to the Army Medical Corps.

MONUMENT FOR MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS.—Senator Heflin has introduced a Senate joint resolution to provide for a monument to Maj. Gen. Wm. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., late Surgeon General of the Army. The monument, if the resolution passes, is to be erected in Washington, D. C., under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. It will be "commemorative of the services rendered by him to humanity," the resolution states.

NURSES' RETIREMENT BILLS.—The Nurse Corps of the Army and Navy figure in two bills just introduced in the Senate and House. The chairmen of the two committees on Military Affairs sponsored the legislation. It entitles members of the corps to retire after 30 years' service or upon reaching the age of 50 years after 20 years' service. The annual pay of retired nurses, under the provisions of the bills, will be computed on the basis of 3 percent of the annual base pay multiplied by the number of complete years of service rendered prior to retirement.

BILLS PENDING IN CONGRESS

S. J. Res. 53.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to accept and install a tablet commemorating the designation of May 30 of each year as Memorial Day by General Order No. 11, issued by Gen. John A. Logan, as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

S. 2996.—To validate payments for commutation of quarters, heat, and light, and of rental allowances on account of dependents.

S. 2997.—To amend sections 9 and 11 of the act entitled "An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922.

S. 2998.—To amend section 55 of the national defense act, approved June 3, 1916, as amended.

S. 3037.—To provide retirement for the Nurse Corps of the Army and Navy.

H. J. Res. 151.—Extending the privileges of compensation and hospitalization to Herman Lincoln Chatkoff.

H. R. 8819.—To increase the efficiency of the Air Service of the United States Army, and for other purposes.

H. R. 8833.—To provide for further appointments to the United States Naval Academy.

H. R. 8911.—Authorizing an appropriation of \$11,000 for the purpose of aiding in the repair of damage done to roads, water systems, schools, and other public buildings in American Samoa.

H. R. 8912.—To provide for the construction of a swimming pool at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

H. R. 8946.—To authorize the erection of a Veterans' Bureau hospital in Providence, R. I., or in a section adjacent thereto.

H. R. 8953.—To provide retirement for the Nurse Corps of the Army and Navy.

H. R. 8960.—Providing for the erection of a chapel in the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, Greeneville, Tenn.

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H. G. STANTON, Major, U.S.A., Resigned;
Graduate, West Point, 1911; Instructor, Dept.
of Math., West Point, 1914-17; Asst. Prof.,
West Point, 1921-25.

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H. R. 9044.—To change the name of the War
Department to the Department of National De-
fense, to abolish the Navy Department, to trans-
fer all defense functions now carried on by the
Navy Department to the Department of National
Defense, to improve the air defense of the
United States, and for other purposes.



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for Book of Watch. Lead-
Studebaker Address Watch
Syracuse and 21.30 down after. today.
Studebaker Watch Co., Dept. H147 South Bend, Indiana



WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

(Continued from page 567)

authority to visit foreign territory during the period of such absence, when the neighboring frontier of such foreign country is either contiguous or closely adjacent to the territorial limits of his command.

b. Oral permits.—An officer authorized to grant leaves of absence may grant oral permission for absence over Sundays, holidays, and other similar periods. Such officers may also grant oral permission for absence during any period less than 24 hours at other times.

c. Permission to hunt or fish.—Rescinded.

d. Attendance at church conventions by chaplains.—Rescinded.

e. Not counted against annual leave allowance: certificates, reports.—Rescinded.

(A. G. 210.714 (1-7-26).)

II.—Gives amended tables of basic allowances: white aprons, white coats, white trousers, leggings.

S.O. 34, W.D., Feb. 10, 1926

Lt. Col. W. L. Patterson, adj. gen., to San Francisco and sail April 3, for Philippines for duty.

1st Lt. L. E. Edwards, F.D. (Q.M.C.) to C.G., 4th Corps Area for duty as property auditor.

1st Lt. W. S. Ickes, F.D., to duty with Finance Dept., at Hdqrs. 4th Corps Area.

1st Lt. W. A. Holbrook, Jr., 2d Cav., to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for duty. 1st Lt. W. C. Coe, C.A., is assigned to 12th C.A., harbor defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty.

Capt. A. C. Moeller, C.A., having been absent from duty more than 3 months without leave, is dropped from the rolls of the Army.

1st Lt. P. Wainer, A.S., from treatment to proper station, Chanute Field, Ill. 2d Lt. W. B. Griffith, Jr., A.S., attached for duty with 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Leaves.—One month, 20 days, to 1st Lt. R. E. Humes, M.A.C., Mar. 1; 3 months, 8 days, to 1st Lt. W. T. Haley, 38th Inf.; 4 months to Capt. H. McGuire, Inf., Mar. 1, with permission to leave U. S.

Retirement of Enlisted Men.—Mstr. Sgt. F. A. Becker, D.E.M.L., at Louisville Male High School, Louisville, Ky.; Staff Sgt. T. F. Mara, Inf. School Det., at Ft. Benning, Ga.; Sgt. T. J. White, 10th C.A., at Ft. Adams, R. I.; 1st Sgt. M. A. Hall, at Ft. Porter, N. Y.

Organized Reserves.—Capt. H. H. Cloutier, Q.M.C., to active duty Feb. 23, at Seattle Q.M. depot, Wash., for training. Col. G. S. Binckley, F.A., to active duty Mar. 10, with Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., for duty as additional member, W.D.G.S., Washington, D. C. Lt. Col. R. E. B. McKenney, Inf., to active duty as additional member, W.D.G.S., Washington, D. C., Mar. 15. Col. G. S. Minnis, J. T. Potter and Lt. Col. S. A. Park, to active duty Mar. 14 as additional members, W.D.G.S., Washington, D. C. Col. E. B. Bassett, W. M. Wilder and Lt. Col. W. R. Brooks, to active duty Mar. 13, at Washington, D. C., as additional members, W.D.G.S.

S. O. 35, W. D., Feb. 11, 1926

Capt. W. T. Gorton, O.D., to New York and sail April 20 to Hawaii for duty. 2d Lt. C. L. Dasher, F.A., to New York and sail April 20 to Hawaii for duty with F.A.

2d Lt. W. P. Campbell, A.S. (Cav.) attached for duty with 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Lt. Col. C. A. Seane, S.C., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty in connection with Signal Corps activities. Maj. C. S. Buck, Inf. (Tanks) to New York and sail April 20 to Hawaii for duty in connection with National Guard affairs.

The resignation of 1st Lt. R. A. Hill, C.E., accepted. Sgt. G. Backert, 40th Ord Co., will be retired at Raritan Arsenal, N. J. Col. E. A. Harriman, F.D., Res., to active duty Mar. 1, for training with Chief of Finance, Washington, D. C.

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ARMY NOMINATIONS

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 6, 1926.

Appointments in the Regular Army

Under his true name of F. S. Tandy, to be second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 12, 1924.

(Note.—This officer has heretofore been borne on the records of the War Department under the assumed name of F. S. Thompson. He has produced satisfactory evidence showing that his real name is F. S. Tandy.)

Medical Corps

To be first lieutenants—1st Lt. F. Arestad, M.C.R., from Jan. 29, 1926.

Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army
Signal Corps—2d Lt. A. C. Boll, A.S., from June 12, 1925.

Cavalry—2d Lt. C. H. Valentine, A.S., from June 30, 1925.

Field Artillery—2d Lt. J. K. Gibson, A.S., from June 30, 1925.

Coast Artillery Corps—2d Lt. F. R. Keeler, Inf., effective June 12, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Promotions in the Regular Army

To be colonel—Lt. Col. R. K. Cravens, Adj. Gen. Dept., from Feb. 2, 1926.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majs. H. O. Olson, Inf., from Jan. 28, 1926; A. Brandt, Inf., from Feb. 2, 1926.

To be majors—Capts. H. G. Salmon, F.D., from Jan. 28, 1926; A. H. Willis, F.D., from Feb. 2, 1926.

To be captains—1st Lts. M. C. Shea, F.A., from Jan. 28, 1926; P. D. Carter, Inf., from Feb. 1, 1926; C. J. Wynne, Q.M.C., from Feb. 2, 1926; P. H. Weiland, F.A., from Feb. 2, 1926; M. W. Marsh, Inf., from Feb. 2, 1926.

To be first lieutenants—2d Lts. S. F. Little, F.A., from Jan. 28, 1926; M. G. Cary, C.A.C., from Feb. 1, 1926; H. J. Conway, C.A.C., from Feb. 2, 1926; G. Maca, Nelson, Inf., from Feb. 2, 1926; F. J. Spettel, Inf., from Feb. 2, 1926.

Nomination Received by the Senate Feb. 4

Reappointment in the O.R.C. of the Army, general officer, to be brig. gen. res.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Sherburne, res., from Feb. 11, 1926.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS

(Continued from page 573)

O. Leo, to temp. duty Rec. Ship, Boston, Mass.; G. Witham, to U.S.S. Umpqua; R. E. D. Tuft, to U.S.S. Florida.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

February 8, 1926

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line Chaplains' Corps

R. Adm. L. McNamee Capt. E. A. Duff

Capt. W. J. Giles Cdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick

Comdr. H. B. Mcleary Lt. Cdr. J. B. Earnest

Lt. Cdr. F. D. Wagner Jr.

Lt. H. F. Gearing Lt. A. deG. Vogler

Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Candler

No other change in Navy Status.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

February 8

Maj. J. P. Wilcox, to Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.; 2d Lt. C. Shoemith, appointment as a second lieutenant revoked.

February 10

Lt. Col. E. W. Banker, A.Q.M., to Headquarters Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE ORDERS

Maj. E. L. Bigler, M.C.R., assigned to active duty for training at MB, Quantico, Va., Feb. 13 to 27.

No change in U.S.M.C. Promotion Status.

U.S.M.C. Assignments

The following officers will be assigned to the 5th Regiment, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., in accordance with stabilization plan just promulgated by the Maj. Gen. Commandant for the Expeditionary Force at Quantico:

Col. L. M. Gulick, Lt. Col. R. Y. Rhea, Majs. M. E. Shearer, H. G. Bartlett, H. C. Pierce.

Capt. M. S. Berry, W. F. Brown, L. L. Gover, E. S. Tuttle, G. E. Hayes, V. F. Bleasdale, R. Winans, G. D. Hatfield, F. C. Cushing, L. E. Fagan, B. M. Coffenburger, C. H. Martin, R. M. Montague, A. Kingston, A. T. Lewis, J. Groff, S. J. Bartlett.

1st Lts. A. B. Sage, R. Livingston, S. L. Zea, F. D. Harbaugh, W. H. Hollingsworth, A. C. Larsen, C. H. McCullough, L. R. Pugh, R. C. Alburger, M. J. Gould, F. X. Bleicher, M. V. Yandle, C. Connette, D. A. Stafford.

2d Lts. A. W. Cockrell, L. A. Hohn, J. G. Hopper, H. T. Birmingham, W. S. Brown, A. G. Blesener, D. G. Willis, F. E. Sessions, G. A. Williams, F. H. Brink, M. S. Swanson, J. G. Walraven, R. P. Coffman, W. W. Pace, R. E. Hagboom, G. J. O'Shea, F. W. R. Brown, D. K. Claude, A. L. Gardner, J. P. S. Devereux, and Marine Gun. R. C. Vardy.

CORPS AREA ORDERS

(Continued from page 580)

3d Corps Area

Assignments

Col. W. P. Morrill, Med., Columbia Hosp., Washington, D. C., to 364th Regt., 4th Inf. 2d Lt. G. S. Dunford, Engr., to 494th Engr. Batn. (Ry.), (Baltimore & Ohio), C. Z.

2d Lt. H. L. Sheets, Engr., to 875th Engr. (Gen. Ser.) (Col.), C. Z.

8th Corps Area

Assignments

To 141st Remount Troop, Oklahoma City, Okla., I. Z.: 1st Lts. J. V. McGee, B. O. Wise; 2d Lt. C. D. Bowlby.

7th Corps Area

Assignments

The following officers to Co. G, 349th Inf., 88th Div.: 1st Lts. W. W. Harris and A. Marschner, Inf.

BORN, MARRIED, DIED

BORN

BROWN.—Born Feb. 2, 1926, at Little Rock, Ark., to Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown, Inf., U.S.A., a son, Ray Winton.

DASH.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Victor A. Dash, U.S.A., Madison Barracks, N. Y., a daughter, Jacquelyn Freer, on Jan. 22, 1926, at the House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown, N. Y.

GIBSON.—Born at Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 26, 1926, to Capt. and Mrs. Harold P. Gibson, Inf. (D.O.L.), U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Margaret.

HOBBES.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Hobbs, M.C., U.S.A., a son, on Jan. 23, 1926, at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

JONES.—Born to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Morton McD. Jones, Cav., twin sons, on Jan. 19, 1926, at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

LYND.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. William E. Lynd, A.S., U.S.A., a son, on Jan. 23, 1926, at Kelly Field, Tex.

OSBORNE.—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Theodore M. Osborne, U.S.A., a son, Theodore Henry, on Feb. 2, 1926, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

WALKER.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Isaac George Walker, 2d Machine Gun Squadron, U.S.A., a daughter, Rosemary, on Dec. 10, 1925, at William Beaumont General Hospital, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

MARRIED

HECK—PERRY.—Lt. John Carl Heck, U.S.N., on duty at the destroyer base in San Diego, Calif., and Miss Louella Mae Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Commodore Perry, of San Diego, were married recently and have been making a honeymoon trip through California. They will reside at 1015 Alberta Place, San Diego. The bride has recently been the society editor of the San Diego Sun.

THREADER—BENNETT.—Capt. Wilfred G. Threader, A.S., O.R.C., of Escondido, Calif., and Mrs. Elmer deLacy Bennett were married at the Trinity Episcopal Church in that city Feb. 3, 1926.

DIED

BACHE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1926, Mrs. Aglae Bache, widow of Pay Inspector Albert Dabadie Bache, U.S.N. Funeral services were held from the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany Feb. 10.

BAROTT.—Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21, 1926, Mrs. Elizabeth Barott, wife of Capt. William E. Barott, U.S.A.

ROBERTS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1926, Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts, wife of Comdr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., naval inspector of hull material for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery Feb. 2, 1926.

BRIGHTMAN.—Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 30, 1926, Col. Samuel B. Brightman, U.S.V., a veteran of the Civil War. He was in his eighty-ninth year and was a native of New York state.

BURRELL.—Died at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 4, 1926, Mr. A. Roche Burrell, father of Mr. M. C. Burrell, Olympia, Wash.; Comdr. Glenn S. Burrell (C.E.C.), U.S.N., Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Frank L. Burrell, San Francisco, Calif.; Mr. Gene Burrell, Birmingham, Ala.; 1st Lt. G. O. Burrell, M.C., U.S.A., killed in the Argonne Drive September, 1918, and Dr. N. L. Burrell, Springfield, Ohio.

COOK.—Died Feb. 3, 1926, at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Mrs. Nealie Lea Cook, wife of Capt. John C. Cook, F.A., U.S.A.

CROSE.—Died in Coronado, Calif., Jan. 21, 1926, Mrs. Mary E. Crose, mother of Capt. William M. Crose, U.S.N., ret. She was a native of Indiana. One other son, Benjamin D. Crose, resides in Miami, Fla.

DENIO.—Died at Milanville, Wayne County, Pa., Jan. 29, 1926, Heman Mathew Denio, sergeant major, senior grade, U.S.A., retired, aged 77 years.

FYFFE.—Died at U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 88, Memphis, Tenn., on Jan. 19, 1926, Col. J. Perry Fyffe, internment was in the National Cemetery of Chattanooga, Tenn.

HERMAN.—Died Feb. 1, 1926, at Baltimore, Md.,

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISIONS

IN declaring that payment for any period of more than a month was not authorized in the case of Reserve officers under the National Defense Act, the Comptroller General denied pay and rental allowance to Lt. Col. O. A. Pritchett, O.R.C., for a period of 30 days active duty as instructor, although allowing him pay for a prior 15 days active duty.

The Comptroller General has denied the application of Comdr. F. G. Pyne, S.C., U.S.N., for revision of a settlement disallowing subsistence reimbursement to Rear Adms. C. F. Hughes, R. Stocker and 13 other Navy officers who were aboard the U.S.S. Texas as observers during the bombing tests on the Washington. He holds that traveling 15 miles on the high seas is not "travel outside the limits of the United States of North America."

The Comptroller General has refused Staff Sgt. B. N. Riordan, M.C., U.S.A., reimbursement for expenses incurred for gasoline and oil because he took three days instead of one to travel by auto from his old to his new station.

A retired Navy officer on active duty is not entitled to receive an additional salary for work in a civil capacity, according to the Comptroller General. In the case of Lt. Comdr. V. Barker, U.S.N., Ret., the Comptroller holds him indebted to the United States for salary received as an inspector of hulls under a civil service appointment during all periods from 1917 to 1925 during which he was on active duty. This includes the officer's World War service.

Reversing the disallowance of the claim of Chief Boatswain's Mate B. F. Voight, U.S.N., for travel allowance from San Francisco, where he was discharged, to Elmira, N. Y., the place of acceptance for enlistment, the Comptroller held that although Voight reenlisted on another ship in the same harbor two days later he had made "substantial compliance" with the requirements for, and hence was entitled to travel allowance.

LA GUARDIA DEFENDS GENERAL DELAFIELD.—Representative La Guardia, during the consideration of the Army appropriations bill in the House on Feb. 10, attacked the General Staff for alleged "Prussianism." He also defended General Delafield's action in appearing before the Appropriations Committee as follows:

I do not know where the Committee on Appropriations gets its information, but I know that the gentleman in charge of the subcommittee gave quite a laying out to a Reserve officer, Brigadier General Delafield, who appeared before his committee. Personally I believe that General Delafield was entirely within his rights in appearing before the committee, and I think that the gentleman in charge of the subcommittee reflected the spirit and the Prussian attitude of the General Staff when he abused this distinguished citizen for coming before his committee.

STANDING OF NAVY SHIPS

The following is the standing of the highest of the gunboat class of vessels in the United States Navy in engineering performances for the month of December, 1925:

(1) Sacramento, (2) Isabel, (3) General Alava, (4) Tulsa, (5) Scorpion, (6) Niagara, (7) Asheville, (8) Helena, (9) Hannibal, (10) Mayflower.

ARMY UNIFORM CHANGES

The Secretary of War this week issued the following new instructions regarding the wearing of uniform trousers:

Uniform Trousers.—Pending the revision and reprinting of AR 600-40, Wearing of the Uniform, the following changes pertaining to uniform trousers are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

AR 600-40 is changed as follows:

1. Service uniform, arms, and equipment for officers.

a. For habitual wear when not under arms, except as otherwise prescribed in these regulations.

(2) Articles.

a. When dismounted.

3. Service breeches.—Uniform trousers may be worn except when in formations, under arms, when mounted, or on duty for which breeches, with leggings or boots, are prescribed.

11. Service uniform, arms, and equipment for enlisted men.

a. For habitual wear when not under arms, except as otherwise prescribed in these regulations.

(2) Articles.

a. When dismounted.

3. Service breeches.—Uniform trousers may be worn except when in formations, under arms, when mounted, or on duty for which breeches, with leggings or boots, are prescribed.

NAVY NOMINATIONS

Nomination received by the Senate Feb. 6, 1926.

Promotions in the Navy

Lt. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham to be a comdr. from Oct. 18, 1925.

Lt. comdrs. to be comdrs. from Nov. 16, 1925: K. F. Smith, E. W. McKee.

Lts. to be lt. comdrs. from dates given: F. D. Powers, from Nov. 16, 1925; V. H. Godfrey, from Sept. 4, 1925; M. J. Walker, from Nov. 16, 1925.

Lts. (j.g.) to be lts. from dates given: I. B. Smith, from April 22, 1925; H. C. Todd, from Oct. 22, 1925.

Lts. (j.g.) to be lts. from June 7, 1925: M. B. Sterling, J. T. Bottom, Jr.

Lts. (j.g.) to be lts. from dates given: J. T. Acree, from Aug. 8, 1925; E. C. Bain, from Aug. 26, 1925.

Lts. (j.g.) to be lts. from Sept. 4, 1925: E. H. Doolin, W. Hibbs.

Lts. (j.g.) to be lts. from dates given: M. H. Grove, from Sept. 16, 1925; C. S. Isgrig, from Sept. 20, 1925; C. L. Hutton, from Nov. 16, 1925; A. D. Blackledge, from Dec. 1, 1925.

Ensigns to be lts. (j.g.) from June 3, 1925: W. E. Brice, H. B. Jarrett.

Passed asst. surgs. to be surgs. with rank of lt. comdr. from June 4, 1925: E. D. McMorris, P. O. Northington, C. L. Andrus, J. R. Poppen.

Passed asst. dent. surgs. to be dent. surgs. with rank of lt. comdr. from June 4, 1925: W. T. Davidson, J. A. Walsh.

Naval Constr. E. Snow to be a naval constr. with rank of rear adm. from Jan. 23, 1926.

Bosns. to be ch. bosns. to rank with but after ensign from dates given: L. D. Douglas, from Oct. 20, 1924; L. Frommer, from Dec. 20, 1924.

Mach. R. Odening to be a ch. mach. to rank with but after ensign from Oct. 3, 1925.

Pay clk. to be ch. pay clk. to rank with but after ensign from dates given: H. F. Rodner, from Sept. 1, 1925; L. L. Lindenmayer, from Sept. 24, 1925.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSN.

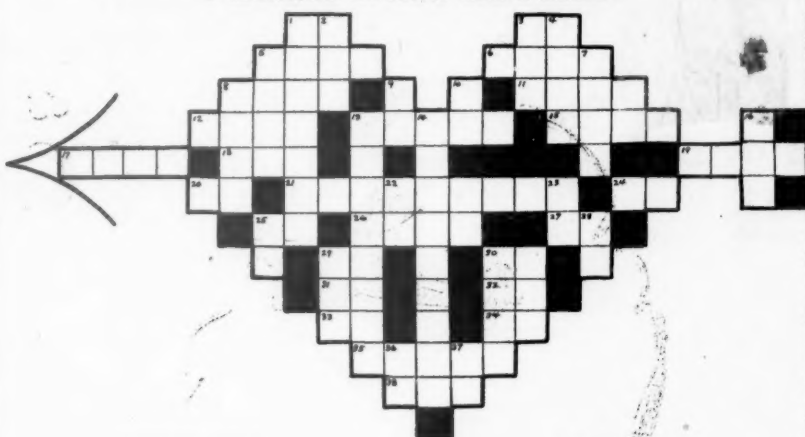
The following named officers have applied for membership during the past week in the Navy Mutual Aid Association:

Lt. Comdr. F. M. Collier, Lt. N. H. Eisenhardt and Lt. E. Hill, Jr., Lt. Comdr. H. J. Nelson, Lt. A. A. L. Ort, Lt. Comdr. L. S. Stewart, Ch. Mach. W. W. Wilkins, Lt. R. H. Barnes, Lt. Comdr. K. C. Christian, Lt. J. Chapman, H. C. Fitz and C. F. Hudson, all U.S.N.

Lt. Comdr. O. O. Kessing, Lt. H. A. Miller, T. M. Waldschmidt, E. J. Brady and C. H. Cushman, Lt. Comdr. C. D. Edgar, Lt. F. F. Foster, G. B. Shugg and B. S. Gantz, Lt. Comdr. R. S. Maxwell, Lt. H. H. Smith, C. E. Braine, Jr., W. P. Mull, W. B. Lobaugh, L. Humphreys, J. N. Whelan and W. B. Goggins, U.S.N.

Capt. J. M. Bain, U.S.M.C.; Lt. R. B. Rothwell, Ch. Bosn. V. E. Kyllberg, Lt. A. G. Wenzell, G. B. Sherwood, E. F. Cochrane, U.S.N.; Lt. T. C. Perrin, U.S.M.C.; Lt. Comdr. H. S. Jeans, Lt. C. J. McReavey, E. C. O'Connell, U.S.N.; Capt. L. E. Rea, U.S.M.C.

Valentine Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- Judge advocate (abbr.).
- Air Service (abbr.).
- Teeth projecting from surface of a wheel to impart motion.
- Absence without leave (abbr.).
- Sticky substance.
- Plunder.
- To float through the air.
- Pertaining to the sea defenses.
- The first sailor in the Bible.
- The land defenses of the Nation.
- Girl's name.
- Our Nation's sea forces.
- Lowest ranking Army officer (abbr.).
- Branch of military service.
- General Orders (abbr.).
- Official leave (abbr.).
- A separate article or entry in an account.
- Model of plane used by Air Service (abbr.).
- Special Order (abbr.).
- Large eastern state (abbr.).
- Upon.
- Third person singular.
- Naval Academy (abbr.).
- A type of engineer (abbr.).
- The territory inclosed or occupied by a military force.
- What the Navy fights on.

Submitted by Lt. E. H. Walter, U.S.A., University of Missouri, Rolla, Mo.

VERTICAL

- What this magazine is.
- One of the first questions asked by a recruiting officer.
- Absent with leave (abbr.).
- Shortly, without delay.
- A tribe.
- A curve or bend.
- The Navy mascot.
- Corps area (abbr.).
- Field Artillery (abbr.).
- Pertaining to our country.
- What even an officer sometimes send on Feb. 14.
- Lowest man in Army (abbr.).
- Neuter and singular.
- A famous New England Division during the war (abbr.).
- Officer of the day (abbr.).
- Headquarters (abbr.).
- Every man in the Service is one.
- Famous American deserts.
- Part of verb "to be."
- Each (abbr.).

POSTS AND STATIONS

(Continued from page 576)

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES

MISS JANET STURGIS, of Boston, Mass., who is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rice, and Miss Ruth Morgan, who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Felix Stump, were guests of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Carter Anderson at her home in Coronado recently.

Mrs. Juvenal, wife of Lt. William W. Juvenal, was hostess at a recent buffet supper, followed by dancing at Hotel del Coronado.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Schofield entertained on board the U.S.S. Omaha recently with a dinner, covers being laid for 16. Cards and dancing were enjoyed after dinner. Adm. and Mrs. Schofield were complimented by several social functions in anticipation of their departure from San Diego the first of February. Capt. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay gave a dinner in their honor on board the U.S.S. Melville. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter B. Woodson gave a dinner for them, with covers laid for eight. An informal tea was given by Mrs. Olson, wife of Comdr. Allan G. Olson, in honor of Mrs. Schofield. A dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. David F. Sellers at their home at the naval training station. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Denny entertained with a tea at their Coronado home. Mrs. Howard F. Worth was hostess at a luncheon at the Cuyamaca Club in honor of Mrs. Schofield.

FT. HAYES, OHIO

MAJOR GEN. AND MRS. ROBT. L. HOWZE recently entertained informally at dinner the following guests: Gov. and Mrs. A. V. Donahy, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Col. and Mrs. George E. Stewart, Maj. and Mrs. Charles J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Ohio State University held its annual dance Feb. 5 coincident with the benefit which the Army Relief Society gave that evening at Ft. Hayes. Bridge was played in the drill hall and the guests danced at the Officers' Club. Proceeds go to the widows of soldiers and officers of the Regular Army.

CANAL ZONE NOTES

ACTING GOVERNOR AND MRS. BURGESS were hosts at a large dinner dance at the Tivoli Hotel recently in honor of Adm. and Mrs. Latimer. There were about 90 guests.

Miss Katherine Nicholas, of Germantown, Pa., was the guest of honor at an evening bridge party given by Lt. and Mrs. McFadden at their quarters in Ft. Amador.

Gen. and Mrs. Martin, of Ft. Amador, complimented Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lassiter with a dinner recently.

Comdrs. and Mmes. Gresham, Gulbranson, Mmes. Clyde West, Stuart Smith, Richardson, were the luncheon guests of Capt. Tavoda and the officers of the Peruvian cruiser, Almirante Grau.

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Maj. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Retired, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps for six years, including the participation of the United States in the World War.

Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, Paymaster General, U.S.N., Retired, Secretary-Treasurer of the Navy Mutual Aid.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, U.S.A., Reserve, leading lawyer and president of an exclusive real estate subdivision in Raleigh, N. C.

Maj. G. T. Everett, U.S.A., Retired, Assistant Treasurer, Carolina Properties, Inc.

Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., Retired. On active duty in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Charles Conrad, U.S.N., Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., formerly assistant to the Director of the Budget, Director, Commercial National Bank, Washington, D. C.

G. G. Reiniger, Washington, D. C., and Asheville, N. C., formerly Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, U.S.A., and recently Foreign Service Officer, State Department.

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CAPT. ROCK RETURNS

Capt. George H. Rock, U.S.N., assistant chief of the Bureau of C. and R., just returned from an inspection tour.

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Blouses.....\$50 to \$70

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Slacks..... 20 to 30

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